=> file reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:26:42 ON 15 APR 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 APR 2003 HIGHEST RN 502958-40-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 APR 2003 HIGHEST RN 502958-40-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> file hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:26:47 ON 15 APR 2003
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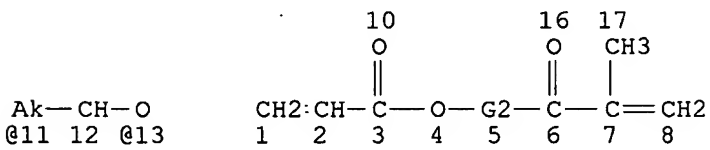
FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Apr 2003 VOL 138 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Apr 2003 (20030414/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que
L3 STR



REP G2=(1-20) 11-4 13-6

KATHLEEN FULLER EIC 1700/PARKER LAW 308-4290

query for compound I

50 structures found
+
17 CA references on preparation

NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED
ECOUNT IS M3 C AT 11

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 14

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L8	50	SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL	L3
L9	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	760-93-0
L10	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	79-10-7
L11	30	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L8
L12	17	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L11(L)(PREP OR IMF OR SPN)/RL
L13	76	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L9/D
L14	16458	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L10/D
L15	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L13(L)ESTER?(L)?GLYCOL?
L16	120	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L14(L)ESTER?(L)?GLYCOL?
L17	0	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L16 AND ASSYN?
L18	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L16 AND ASYMM?
L19	482	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L9
L20	309	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L19(L)RCT/RL
L21	0	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L12 AND L20
L22	0	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L20 AND L11
L23	26	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L16(L)METHACRYL?
L24	43	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L12 OR L15 OR L17 OR L18 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23

starting materials

=> d l24 all 1-43

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2003:214659 HCAPLUS
DN 138:242851
TI Base cosmetics containing acrylic polymers for makeup with eyebrow pencils
IN Yamamoto, Mieko; Mori, Kunihiko
PA Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-032; A61K007-48
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2003081740	A2	20030319	JP 2001-275817	20010912
PRAI JP 2001-275817		20010912		

AB The base cosmetics, which are applied prior to use of eyebrow pencils to prevent fading, contain acrylic polymers and optionally 1,2-pentanediol, isoprene glycol, and/or 1,3-butanediol and phenoxyethanol as antiseptics. A compn. contg. Polyjoint JN (alkyl acrylate copolymer emulsion) 10, 1,2-pentanediol 5, phenoxyethanol 0.6, H2O 74.4, and EtOH 10 parts was spread prior to use of an eyebrow pencil. Fading of the eyebrows was suppressed even after taking a sauna.
ST eyebrow pencil fading prevention base cosmetic acrylic polymer; alkyl

acrylate copolymer base cosmetic eyebrow pencil fading prevention

IT Cosmetics
Preservatives
(base cosmetics contg. acrylic polymers and optionally antiseptic glycols to prevent fading of eyebrow pencils)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(base cosmetics contg. acrylic polymers and optionally antiseptic glycols to prevent fading of eyebrow pencils)

IT 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiseptic; base cosmetics contg. acrylic polymers and optionally antiseptic glycols to prevent fading of eyebrow pencils)

IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, alkyl **esters**, polymers with alkyl **methacrylates** and methylstyrene 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, alkyl esters, polymers with alkyl acrylates and methylstyrene 182892-99-5, Polyjoint JN 502180-27-0, Emapoly CN
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(base cosmetics contg. acrylic polymers and optionally antiseptic **glycols** to prevent fading of eyebrow pencils)

IT 107-88-0, 1,3-Butanediol 2568-33-4, Isoprene glycol 5343-92-0, 1,2-Pentanediol
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(base cosmetics contg. acrylic polymers and optionally antiseptic glycols to prevent fading of eyebrow pencils)

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:538131 HCAPLUS
DN 137:94169
TI Method for the manufacture of **asymmetrical** (meth)acrylate esters
IN Siol, Werner
PA Roehm GmbH & Co. KG, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C07C067-08
ICS C07C069-54; G02B001-04; A61K006-02
CC 35-2 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1223159	A2	20020717	EP 2001-130366	20011220
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
DE 10101389	A1	20020718	DE 2001-10101389	20010113
JP 2002302466	A2	20021018	JP 2002-3700	20020110
US 2002095016	A1	20020718	US 2002-42232	20020111
PRAI DE 2001-10101389	A	20010113		

AB A method for the manuf. of **asym**. polyalkylene glycol esters contg. acryl and methacryl groups CH2:CHCO2[(CH2)xCHRO]nCOCMe:CH2 (R = H, Me; n = 1-100; x = 1, 2, 3), useful as crosslinkers in the manuf. of superabsorbents and thickeners, comprises conversion of OH-contg. acrylate esters CH2:CHCO2[(CH2)xCHRO]nH (R, n, x as above) with methacrylic anhydride (no examples).

ST acrylate methacrylate **asym** ester crosslinker superabsorbent

thickener manuf; polyalkylene glycol **asym** acrylate methacrylate ester crosslinking agent

IT Crosslinking agents
(method for the manuf. of **asym**. (meth)acrylate esters of polyalkylene glycols as)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(method for the manuf. of **asym**. (meth)acrylate esters of polyalkylene glycols as crosslinkers)

IT Superabsorbents
Thickening agents
(method for the manuf. of **asym**. (meth)acrylate esters of polyalkylene glycols as crosslinkers for)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, monoesters with polyalkylene **glycols, methacrylate esters**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents; method for the manuf. of **asym**. (meth)acrylate **esters** of polyalkylene **glycols** as crosslinkers)

IT 760-93-0D, Methacrylic anhydride, **esters** with polyalkylene **glycol** acrylate monoesters
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents; method for the manuf. of **asym**. (meth)acrylate **esters** of polyalkylene **glycols** as crosslinkers)

indexed by starting materials
D stands for derivative preparation

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:252419 HCAPLUS
DN 136:280503
TI Rapid preparation of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions
IN Dyer, John Collins; McChain, Robert Joseph; Zhao, Yan
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C08J009-28
NCL 521064000
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6365642	B1	20020402	US 2001-970103	20011003
	WO 2002031031	A2	20020418	WO 2001-US31443	20011009
	WO 2002031031	A3	20020822		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002015321	A5	20020422	AU 2002-15321	20011009
PRAI	US 2000-238990P	P	20001010		
	WO 2001-US31443	W	20011009		

AB Flexible, microporous, open-celled polymeric foam materials are made with monomer compns. having short curing times. The polymn. process comprises (A) forming a water-in-oil emulsion from (1) an oil phase comprising (a) 80-99% monomer component capable of rapid curing, (i) 20-97% substantially water-insol. monomer selected from alkyl acrylates, alkyl methacrylates, and mixts., (ii) 2-40% substantially water-insol. polyfunctional crosslinker selected from acrylate polyester, methacrylate polyester, and mixts., (iii) 0-15% third substantially water-insol. monomer, and (b) 1-20% emulsifier component forming a stable water-in-oil emulsion, and (2) a water phase comprising an aq. soln. contg. 0.2-40% of a water-sol. electrolyte, where the emulsion has a vol. to wt. ratio of water phase to oil phase in the range 8-140:1, (B) curing the monomer component in the oil phase at 20-130.degree..

ST high internal phase emulsion plastic foam

IT Polymerization
(emulsion; in prepn. of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions)

IT Crosslinking kinetics
(prepn. of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions)

IT Plastic foams
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions and fast crosslinking)

IT Crosslinking
(rapid; in prepn. of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions)

IT 34991-76-9P, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer 53754-89-5P, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-styrene copolymer 88395-32-8P, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-1,6-hexanediol diacrylate copolymer 406485-91-4P, 2-Ethylhexyl methacrylate-1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate copolymer 406485-93-6P, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer 406485-95-8P **406485-97-0P** 406485-99-2P 406486-01-9P 406486-03-1P
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(cellular; prepn. of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions and fast crosslinking)

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Anon; WO 0050498 2000 HCAPLUS
(2) Anon; WO 00127164 2001 HCAPLUS
(3) Anon; WO 00136492 2001 HCAPLUS
(4) Anon; WO 00136493 2001 HCAPLUS
(5) Anon; WO 00138404 2001 HCAPLUS
(6) Brownscombe; US 5189070 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(7) Brownscombe; US 5252619 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(8) Brownscombe; US 5290820 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(9) Desmarais; US 5250576 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(10) Dyer; US 5849805 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(11) Stone; US 5563179 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(12) Yonemura; US 6274638 B1 2001 HCAPLUS

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:157126 HCAPLUS

DN 136:224230

TI Lithographic printing plate heat mode type negative image recording material

IN Fujimaki, Kazuhiro; Sorori, Tadahiro; Aoshima, Keitaro
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM B41C001-10
ICS B41M005-36
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1182033	A1	20020227	EP 2001-119647	20010821
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002062648	A2	20020228	JP 2000-249569	20000821
	JP 2002229207	A2	20020814	JP 2001-30043	20010206
	US 2003008239	A1	20030109	US 2001-932975	20010821
PRAI	JP 2000-249569	A	20000821		
	JP 2001-30043	A	20010206		

AB A heat mode type neg. image recording material is provided which comprises (A) a polymer compd. that is insol. in water but is sol. in an alkali aq. soln. and has at least one of groups: -XC(:O)R1C=CR3R2, -Y-R4R5CR6C=CR7R8, and -Z-R9C=CR10R11 (R1-11 = monovalent org. group; X,Y = O, S, -N(R12)-; R12 = H, monovalent org. group; Z = O, S, -N(R12)-, phenylene group) on a side chain; (B) a photothermal conversion agent; and (C) an onium salt compd. forming radicals by heat mode exposure with light that is capable of being absorbed by said photothermal conversion agent (B), said heat mode type neg. image recording material being capable of recording an image by heat mode exposure. The present invention relates to neg. image recording material in which an image part of a recording layer has high strength and which is capable of forming a lithog. printing plate excellent in printing durability.

ST lithog printing plate image recording material resin
IT Lithographic plates
(image recording material contg. polymer resin for)
IT 69415-30-1 401903-29-5
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(IR absorbent; image recording material for lithog. printing plate contg.)
IT 401902-91-8 401902-94-1 401902-99-6 401903-03-5 401903-08-0
401903-13-7 401903-18-2 401903-23-9 401903-35-3 401910-35-8
401910-37-0 401910-42-7 401910-43-8 401910-45-0 401910-47-2
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
(image recording material contg. polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)
IT 25133-90-8P 119757-67-4P 133394-55-5P, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 142342-33-4P 193687-61-5P
401902-00-9P 401902-07-6P 401902-14-5P 401902-19-0P 401902-23-6P
401902-27-0P **401902-31-6P** 401902-36-1P 401902-40-7P
401902-43-0P 401902-46-3P 401902-49-6P 401902-52-1P
401902-55-4P 401902-59-8P 401902-63-4P 401902-67-8P
401902-71-4P 401902-73-6P 401902-76-9P 401902-79-2P 401902-82-7P
401902-85-0P 401902-88-3P 401910-22-3P, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer acrylate

401910-25-6P, Methacrylic acid-methacrylic acid chloride-methylmethacrylate copolymer ester with 2-allyloxyethyl alcohol 401910-27-8P, Methacrylic acid-methacrylic acid chloride-methylmethacrylate copolymer ester with 2-hydroxyethyl monovinyl ether 401910-29-0P, Ethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer ester with 3-bromopropyl methacrylate 401910-33-6P
RL: PRP (Properties); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(image recording material contg. polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)

IT 764-48-7 814-68-6, Acrylic acid chloride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(image recording material contg. polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)

IT 28572-98-7P, Ethyl methacrylate methacrylic acid copolymer
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(image recording material contg. polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)

IT 401910-31-4P, Ethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer ester with p-chloromethylstyrene
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(mimage recording material contg. polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)

IT 141-43-5, Ethanolamine, reactions 625-36-5 868-77-9, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate 920-46-7, Methacrylic acid chloride 997-46-6, 4-Hydroxybutyl methacrylate 1592-20-7, p-Chloromethylstyrene 13325-10-5 19660-17-4, 3-Bromopropyl methacrylate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)

IT 56148-24-4P 69040-48-8P **210967-81-0P** 401901-93-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; **PREP (Preparation)**; RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)

IT 57835-99-1 66003-78-9 377780-83-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sulfonium salt; image recording material for lithog. printing plate contg.)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Fuji; EP 0919868 A 1999 HCAPLUS
(2) Scitex; WO 9746385 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(3) Toray; EP 0897795 A 1999

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:676205 HCAPLUS
DN 135:243089
TI High-viscosity polyamide compositions for extrusion blow moldings
IN Joachimi, Detlev; Schulte, Helmut; Littek, Wolfram; Kadelka, Juergen
PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C08L077-00
ICS C08J005-08; C08L033-08; B32B001-08; B29C049-00

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10042176	A1	20010913	DE 2000-10042176	20000828
	WO 2001066643	A1	20010913	WO 2001-EP2211	20010226
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1292641	A1	20030319	EP 2001-907569	20010226
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI	DE 2000-10011128	A1	20000309		
	DE 2000-10020164	A1	20000425		
	DE 2000-10042176	A	20000828		
	WO 2001-EP2211	W	20010226		

AB Glass fiber (A)-reinforced aliph. polyamide (B) compns. for extrusion-blow moldings with good resistance of glycol-water mixts., and surface smoothness contain multifunctional branching-chain-extending additives (C, such as bisphenol A epoxy resin) and modifiers (D) (such as rubbers and acrylate copolymers), so that the compns. contain (B) 40-89.9, filler and (A)s 10-50, (C) 0.05-3, and (D) 0.05-5 parts.

ST glass fiber reinforced aliph polyamide extrusion blow molding; acrylate copolymer modified polyamide extrusion blow molding; rubber modified aliph polyamide extrusion blow molding; glycol water resistant aliph polyamide extrusion blow molding; bisphenol epoxy additive aliph polyamide extrusion blow molding

IT Polyamides, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(aliph.; high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface smoothness)

IT Water-resistant materials
(high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface smoothness)

IT Acrylic rubber
EPDM rubber
Glass fibers, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface smoothness)

IT Extruded plastics
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface smoothness)

IT Polyamides, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface

smoothness)
IT Ethylene-propylene rubber
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(maleated, Exxelor VA 1801; high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface smoothness)
IT 9010-79-1
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ethylene-propylene rubber, maleated, Exxelor VA 1801; high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface smoothness)
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, **esters**, polymers with Me **methacrylate** 80-62-6D, Methyl methacrylate, polymers with acrylates 25085-99-8, Rutapox 0162 360567-69-7, Metablen P 550SD
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to **glycol**-water mixts. and surface smoothness)
IT 32131-17-2, nylon 66, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to glycol-water mixts. and surface smoothness)

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:64223 HCAPLUS
DN 134:133318
TI Pretreatment methods and compositions for carbon dioxide dry cleaning
IN Deyoung, James P.; Storey-Laubach, Bernadette; Cauble, David F.; McClain, James B.
PA Micell Technologies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM D06L001-00
ICS D06L001-02; B05D001-00; C11D001-82; C11D003-39; C11D003-43
CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001006053	A1	20010125	WO 2000-US19790	20000720
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1200665	A1	20020502	EP 2000-948825	20000720
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	US 6491730	B1	20021210	US 2000-621314	20000720
PRAI	US 1999-144624P	P	19990720		
	US 2000-621314	A	20000720		
	WO 2000-US19790	W	20000720		

AB A method for dry-cleaning articles such as fabrics and clothing in carbon dioxide. The article includes a stained portion or region, which is pretreated with a pretreatment compn. contg. a surfactant prior to initiating the cleaning cycle. The pretreatment step is followed by contacting the pretreated article to be cleaned with a liq. dry cleaning compn. for a time sufficient to clean the article. The liq. dry-cleaning compn. comprises a mixt. of carbon dioxide, a surfactant, and an org. co-solvent. After the contacting step, the article is sepd. from the liq. dry cleaning compn. The pretreatment compn., in a preferred embodiment, comprises at least one of (a) a surfactant; (b) d-limonene, and (c) a C12-15 alkane co-solvent. Preferably the pretreatment compn. comprises at least two, and in some particularly preferred embodiments, the pretreatment compn. comprises all three, of the aforesaid ingredients.

ST carbon dioxide dry cleaning limonene compn pretreatment; surfactant compn pretreatment carbon dioxide dry cleaning; higher alkane compn pretreatment carbon dioxide dry cleaning

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated, Tergitol 15S3; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT Isoalkanes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C13-14, Isopar M; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, pretreatment surfactant; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, pretreatment surfactant; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, block, pretreatment surfactant; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, pretreatment surfactant; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, block, pretreatment surfactant; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT Dry cleaning
Surfactants
(pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, uses 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 88917-22-0, Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pretreatment cosolvent; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, tetrahydroperfluoroalkyl **esters**,

polymers with Bu acrylate, polyethylene **glycol methacrylate**, and stearyl acrylate 141-32-2D, Butyl acrylate, polymers with tetrahydroperfluoroalkyl acrylate, polyethylene glycol methacrylate, and stearyl acrylate 4813-57-4D, Stearyl acrylate, polymers with tetrahydroperfluoroalkyl acrylate, Bu acrylate, and polyethylene glycol methacrylate 9056-77-3D, Polyethylene glycol methacrylate, polymers with tetrahydroperfluoroalkyl acrylate, Bu acrylate, and stearyl acrylate 25511-85-7, Carbon dioxide-propylene oxide copolymer 156309-06-7, Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide block copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pretreatment surfactant; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Jureller; US 5683977 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(2) McClain; US 6030663 A 2000
(3) Mitchell; US 5370742 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(4) Romack; US 5858022 A 1999 HCAPLUS

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 1999:530862 HCAPLUS

DN 131:189754

TI Dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compositions

IN Nakaseko, Hisashi

PA G-C Dental Industrial Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K006-06
ICS A61K006-08

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11228327	A2	19990824	JP 1998-51264	19980218
	US 6214101	B1	20010410	US 1999-244638	19990204
	IT 1308184	B1	20011207	IT 1999-MI287	19990212
	DE 19906834	A1	19990819	DE 1999-19906834	19990218
	GB 2334527	A1	19990825	GB 1999-3750	19990218
PRAI	JP 1998-51264	A	19980218		

AB The compns. comprise 1st pastes contg. .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. carboxylic acid polymers, H2O, and fillers inert to the polymers and 2nd pastes contg. fluoroaluminosilicate glass powders and acid group-free monomers. The 1st and/or 2nd pastes contain polymn. catalysts. The pastes give cured products of uniform property by simple mixing. First paste contg. acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 42, H2O 42, silane-treated siliceous sand powder 11, and Na benzenesulfinate 5 wt.% and 2nd paste contg. silane-treated fluoroaluminosilicate glass powder 73, hydroxyethyl methacrylate 15, 2-hydroxy-1-acryloyloxy-3-methacryloyloxypropane 4, di-2-methacryloyloxyethyl 2,2,4-triethylhexamethylenedicarbamate 4, and glycidyl methacrylate 4 wt.% were mixed to give a cured product showing bending strength 71 MPa and compressive strength 166 MPa. The processable time of the paste was 2 min 25 s.

ST dental paste fluoroaluminosilicate glass ionomer cement

IT Dental materials and appliances
(cements; dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compns.)

IT Ionomers
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compns.)
IT Aluminosilicate glasses
Aluminosilicate glasses
Fluoride glasses
Fluoride glasses
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fluoroaluminosilicate; dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compns.)
IT 240122-52-5P 240122-53-6P 240122-54-7P 240122-55-8P
240122-57-0P 240122-58-1P 240122-59-2P 240122-60-5P
240122-61-6P 240122-62-7P
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compns.)
IT 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 25948-33-8, Acrylic acid-itaconic acid copolymer 26099-09-2, Poly(maleic acid) 29132-58-9, Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compns.)

L24 ANSWER 8 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:758496 HCAPLUS
DN 130:53715
TI Fluorine-containing surfactants and coating or resist compositions containing them
IN Tanaka, kazuyoshi; Higuchi, Torao; Hashimoto, Yutaka
PA Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM B01F017-52
ICS C08F218-02; C08F220-18
CC 42-5 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 46, 74
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10309455	A2	19981124	JP 1997-122145	19970513
	US 6156860	A	20001205	US 1998-24564	19980217
	US 6313244	B1	20011106	US 2000-692164	20001020
	US 6384168	B1	20020507	US 2000-699689	20001031
	US 2002103316	A1	20020801	US 2002-43339	20020114
PRAI	JP 1997-33717	A	19970218		
	JP 1997-122145	A	19970513		
	JP 1998-15407	A	19980128		
	US 1998-24564	A3	19980217		
	US 2000-699689	A3	20001031		

AB The surfactants, useful for leveling agents, are copolymers of at least (A) ethylenically unsatd. monomers having fluoroalkyl groups and (B) ethylenically unsatd. monomers having branched aliph. hydrocarbon groups. Thus, CH2:CHCO2CH2CH2C8F17 19, Me3CCH2CHMeCH2CH2CH(CHMeCH2CMe3)CH2OCOCH:CH2 30, ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer monoacrylate 39,

tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate 4, and Me methacrylate were copolymd. in Me2CHOH in the presence of lauryl mercaptan and AIBN to give a copolymer surfactant, which was added to coatings (acrylic, acrylic-polyurethane, acrylic-melamine, and alkyd-melamine) showing good antifoaming, leveling, and recoating properties.

ST fluoroalkyl acrylate polymer surfactant leveling agent; recoatability leveling agent fluoroalkyl acrylate surfactant

IT Alkyd resins
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Beckosol WB 703; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, graft, fluorine-contg.; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT Aminoplasts
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agent for alkyd resin coatings; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT Coating materials
Leveling agents
Photoresists
Surfactants
(fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT Phenolic resins, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(novolak, photoresists contg.; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT 9003-08-1, Super Beckamine L 117-60
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agent for alkyd resin coatings; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT **216965-88-7P 216965-89-8P 216965-90-1P**
216965-91-2P **217174-83-9P** 217174-84-0P 217174-85-1P
217174-86-2P
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT 122176-95-8, Acrydic A 181 193560-18-8, Acrydic A 801P-Burnock DN 980 copolymer 212897-02-4, Acrydic A 465-Super Beckamine L 117-60 copolymer
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT 9016-83-5, Cresol-formaldehyde copolymer
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photoresists contg.; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

IT 68510-93-0, 2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzophenone o-naphthoquinonediazide-5-sulfonyl chloride ester
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photoresists contg.; fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:509236 HCAPLUS
DN 129:149378
TI A process for preparing polymeric microgels
IN Solomon, David Henry; Abrol, Simmi; Kambouris, Peter Agapitos; Looney, Mark Graham
PA The University of Melbourne, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C08K005-32
ICS C08F002-06; C08F002-44; C08F136-20; C08F236-20; C08F212-12; C08L047-00; C09D147-00; C09D007-12; A61K047-32
CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9831739	A1	19980723	WO 1998-AU15	19980115
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9854690	A1	19980807	AU 1998-54690	19980115
	AU 727232	B2	20001207		
	EP 953009	A1	19991103	EP 1998-900250	19980115
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	NZ 336779	A	20010126	NZ 1998-336779	19980115
	JP 2001508489	T2	20010626	JP 1998-533401	19980115
	MX 9906502	A	20000531	MX 1999-6502	19990712
	US 6300443	B1	20011009	US 1999-341583	19990907
PRAI	AU 1997-4607	A	19970115		
	WO 1998-AU15	W	19980115		

AB A process for prepn. of a microgel comprising reacting an alkoxyamine or

an oligomer having alkoxyamine terminal groups with an unsatd. monomer compn. comprising a crosslinking agent comprising at least two double bonds and optionally one or more further monomers selected from monounsatd. monomers and conjugated diene monomers. Thus, polymn. of a 7:3 tert-butylstyrene-divinylbenzene mixt. 48 h at 130.degree. in the presence of 1.6% 3-(4-tert-phenyl)-1,1-dimethyl-3-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinoxy)propyl cyanide gave a sol. polymer microgel with no.-av. mol. wt. (1.4-8.0) .times. 104.

ST polymeric microgel manuf alkoxyamine; tertiary phenyldimethyltetramethyl piperidinoxypropyl cyanide polymeric microgel; butylstyrene tertiary divinylbenzene copolymer microgel manuf

IT Amines, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(alkoxy; manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)

IT Microgels
(manuf. of microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)

IT Coating materials
(manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers for prodn. of coatings)

IT Health products
(manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers for prodn. of pharmaceutical compns.)

IT Plastics, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers for prodn. of plastics)

IT Plastics, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(thermosetting; manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers for prodn. of thermosetting compns.)

IT 100-43-6DP, polymers with styrene block copolymers
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)

IT 9003-70-7P, Divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer 9045-04-9P, p-tert-Butylstyrene-divinylbenzene copolymer 55844-78-5P, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-tert-butylstyrene copolymer 210967-79-6P, 1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate-tert-butylstyrene copolymer 210967-80-9P, 1,4-Butanediol diacrylate-tert-butylstyrene copolymer **210967-82-1P**, 1,4-Butanediol acrylate methacrylate-tert-butylstyrene copolymer
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)**
(microgel; manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)

IT 26009-55-2DP, Poly-p-tert-Butylstyrene, reaction products with TEMPO
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oligomeric precursor; manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)

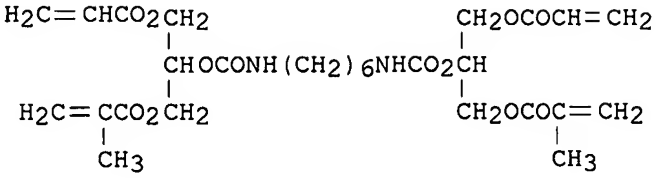
IT 1746-23-2, p-tert-Butylstyrene 2564-83-2, TEMPO
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(precursor reactant; manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of

alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)
IT 197232-22-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(precursor; manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Celanese Corporation; EP A114478 1984
(2) Chandrasen, G; US A4539348 1985
(3) Gruber, W; US A4424331 1984
(4) Henkelkgaaa; EP A228565 1987
(5) Hitachi Chemical Kk; JP A02053803 1990
(6) L Vmh Recherche; WO A9610044 1995
(7) Nippon Paint Co Ltd; GB A2159161 1985
(8) Nippon Soda Kk; JP A54023694 1979
(9) Ramanthan, R; US A4666962 1987
(10) Wright, H; US A4414357 1983

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:479947 HCAPLUS
DN 129:190088
TI Photopolymerizable compositions having good sensitivity in visible to near-infrared regions
IN Urano, Toshiyoshi; Sasaki, Mitsuru
PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F002-50
ICS G03F007-00; G03F007-027; G03F007-028
CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 74
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10195119	A2	19980728	JP 1997-1624	19970108
PRAI	JP 1997-1624		19970108		

OS MARPAT 129:190088
GI



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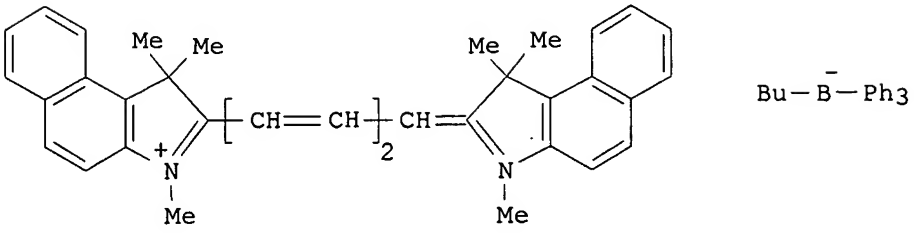


II

AB Title compns., useful for printing plates or photoresists, etc., contain (a) addn. polymerizable urethane compds. having .gtoreq.1 ethylenic unsatd. bond and (b) photopolymn. initiation systems, which contain dye cations and boron anions R1R2B-R3R4 (R1-4 = alkyl, aralkyl, alkyl-(un)substituted aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heterocyclic group). Thus, an Al sheet was subjected to graining and anodic oxidn., coated with a compn. comprising 80:7:13 Me methacrylate-methacrylic acid-Me acrylate copolymer 50, I 50, and II 1.5 parts, and further coated with aq. poly(vinyl alc.) soln. to give a photosensitive material showing minimal amt. of exposure necessary for image formation at 670 nm 0.5 mJ/cm2 after 10-s exposure to a xenon lamp.

ST dye cation radical initiator urethane photopolymn; urethane photopolymn printing plate radical initiator; boron anion initiator acrylic polyurethane photoresist

IT Dyes
(cationic, radical polymn. initiators; photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

IT Polymerization
Polymerization
(photochem., radical; photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

IT Imaging
Light-sensitive materials
Photoresists
Polymerization catalysts
(photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

IT Printing plates
(photosensitive; photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

IT 92469-13-1P 167858-10-8P 181192-15-4P 211796-65-5P 211796-66-6P
211796-68-8P **211796-70-2P**
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; POF (Polymer in formulation);
PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

IT 26936-24-3, Methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

IT 157958-08-2 173443-20-4 211676-25-4 211796-71-3 211796-72-4
211796-74-6 211796-76-8 211796-79-1
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(radical polymn. initiators; photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:160641 HCAPLUS
DN 128:264010
TI Liquid crystal microcapsules for recording material and heat-sensitive reversible display medium
IN Morikawa, Hisashi; Ninomiya, Masanobu; Uematsu, Takashi
PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G02F001-13
ICS G02F001-13; G02F001-133; G02F001-1333; G09F009-35
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 35
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10062737	A2	19980306	JP 1996-219890	19960821
PRAI	JP 1996-219890		19960821		

AB The liq. crystal microcapsules comprise a polymer liq. crystal-based core and a resin-based shell, wherein the shell has uneven surface. The polymer liq. crystal is a copolymer of a liq. crystal monomer and a non-liq. crystal monomer. Heating the polymer liq. crystal, the polymer liq. crystal changes from isotropic phase to liq. crystal phase or vice versa, thereby recording and erasing image information. The liq. crystal microcapsules provide high light scattering property and opaqueness suitable for recording materials.

ST liq crystal polymer microcapsule recording medium

IT Liquid crystals, polymeric
Optical imaging devices
Recording materials
(liq. crystal microcapsules for recording material and heat-sensitive reversible display medium)

IT **205183-39-7P**
RL: DEV (Device component use); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(liq. crystal microcapsules for recording material and heat-sensitive reversible display medium)

L24 ANSWER 12 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:76967 HCAPLUS
DN 126:94604
TI Hair treatment compositions containing polyalkylene glycol carboxylates and cationic polymers
IN Tsuchikura, Toyoki; Utsu, Atsushi; Go, Naohisa
PA Kao Corp, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-11
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08301734	A2	19961119	JP 1995-107269	19950501
	CN 1136917	A	19961204	CN 1996-100241	19960430
PRAI	JP 1995-107267		19950501		
	JP 1995-107269		19950501		

AB Hair treatment compns. having improved hair styling activity comprise: (A) reaction products of polyalkylene oxide compds. with polycarboxylic acids (their anhydrides or esters) or diisocyanates [e.g. Paogen EP-15 or PP-15] and (B) water-sol. cationic polymers. A hair treatment compn. contained Paogen EP-15 1.5, Gafquat 755N 1.5, ethanol 5.0 and purified water to 100 parts.
ST hair prepn polyoxyalkylene polycarboxylate cationic polymer
IT Hair preparations
(hair treatment compns. contg. polyalkylene glycol carboxylates and cationic polymers)
IT Anhydrides
Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polycarboxylic, alkoxylated; hair treatment compns. contg. polyalkylene glycol carboxylates and cationic polymers)
IT 79-06-1D, 2-Propenamide, alkyl deriv., polymers with acrylate and alkyl aminoacrylate and polyethylene glycol methacrylate, biological studies **79-10-7D**, 2-Propenoic acid, alkyl **esters**, polymers with alkylacrylamide and alkyl aminoacrylate and polyethylene **glycol methacrylate**, biological studies 88-12-0D, polymers with alkyl aminoacrylate 1948-56-7D, AminoAcrylic acid, alkyl esters, polymers with vinylpyrrolidone 2235-00-9D, Vinyl caprolactam, polymers with vinylpyrrolidone and alkyl aminoacrylate 25736-86-1D, polymers with acrylate and alkyl aminoacrylate and and alkyl acrylamide 30581-59-0, Copolymer 845 53633-54-8, Gafquat 734 55008-57-6, Gafquat 755N 92183-41-0 95144-24-4, Luviquat FC 370 131954-48-8 153700-37-9, Paogen PP15 160903-03-7, Paogen EP15
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair treatment compns. contg. polyalkylene **glycol** carboxylates and cationic polymers)

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:574280 HCAPLUS
DN 125:197922
TI Adhesive films using epoxy acrylic resin compositions

PA Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., USA
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09J007-00
ICS C09J133-08; C09J163-00
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 08165459	A2	19960625	JP 1994-309231	19941213
PRAI JP 1994-309231		19941213		

AB Adhesives contain epoxy compds., hardening agents dispersed as 1-100 .mu.m granules, compds. having .gtoreq.1 UV-polymerizable (meth)acryloyl group and polymd. by UV to give homopolymers having glass transition temp. 25.degree.-180.degree., compds. reactive to the above compds., and photoinitiators. Thus, a UV-cured film was prepd. from 7:3 DER 332-Epo Tohto YD 011 100, dicyandiamide 8.8, H 3615S (a polyamine deriv.) 3.5, 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate 7.9, cyclohexyl methacrylate 14.6, acrylic acid 2.2, and Darocur 1173 0.2 part.
ST epoxy acrylic adhesive film; UV crosslinking adhesive film; catalyst crosslinking adhesive film
IT Crosslinking agents
(polyamines; UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
IT Epoxy resins, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(epoxy, UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
IT Adhesives
(films, UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
IT Polymerization catalysts
(photochem., Darocur 1173; UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
IT Amines, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(poly-, crosslinking agents; UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
IT 181221-51-2P **181221-54-5P** 181221-56-7P 181221-58-9P
181221-59-0P 181221-60-3P 181221-61-4P 181221-62-5P 181221-63-6P
181221-64-7P 181221-65-8P 181221-66-9P 181221-67-0P
181221-68-1P 181221-73-8P 181221-74-9P 181226-27-7P
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
IT 7473-98-5, Darocur 1173
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(polymn. catalysts; UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:248041 HCAPLUS
DN 124:262872
TI Curable alkyl acrylate-ethylene glycol methacrylate adhesive composition

for manufacturing of silicate triplex
IN Kosheleva, Antonina F.; Gorelov, Yurij P.; Gurevich, Valentina N.; Malyaeva, Larisa M.
PA Nauchno-Issledovatelskij Institut Khimii I Tekhnologii Polimerov Im.Akad.V.A.Kargina S Opytnym Zavodom, USSR
SO Russ.
From: Izobreteniya 1995, (25), 166.
CODEN: RUXXE7
DT Patent
LA Russian
IC ICM C09J004-02
ICS B32B017-10
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 57
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI RU 2043382	C1	19950910	RU 1991-5024529	19911227
PRAI SU 1991-5024529		19911227		

AB Title only translated.
ST alkyl acrylate ethylene glycol methacrylate adhesive; silicate triplex glass acrylic adhesive
IT Silicates, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(glass, triplex, adhesive for bonding of; curable alkyl acrylate-ethylene glycol methacrylate adhesive compn. for manufg. of silicate triplex)
IT Adhesives
(curable, acrylic; curable alkyl acrylate-ethylene glycol methacrylate adhesive compn. for manufg. of silicate triplex)
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, C4-8 alkyl **esters** 97-90-5, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate 101-37-1, Triallyl cyanurate 868-77-9, Ethylene glycol monomethacrylate 3978-58-3, Diethoxy(methacryloyloxymethyl)methylsilane
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(curable adhesive compn. contg.; curable alkyl acrylate-ethylene **glycol methacrylate** adhesive compn. for manufg. of silicate triplex)

L24 ANSWER 15 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:67410 HCAPLUS
DN 124:177208
TI Sulfonated polyol acrylates as reactive emulsifiers for emulsion polymerization of radically polymerizable compounds
IN Onodera, Sho; Yamamoto, Satoshi; Nomura, Hideyuki; Takahashi, Hideki
PA Nippon Oils & Fats Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM B01F017-12
CC 35-2 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 42
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 07284644	A2	19951031	JP 1994-100679	19940414

PRAI JP 1994-100679 19940414

AB The agents consist of sulfonated (XO)(YO)nAOCOCH:CH2 (A = polyol residue; X = methacryloyl, allyl, methallyl; Y = C1-24 acyl, C1-24 hydrocarbon group, H; n = 0-10). Thus, 327 g 284:148.6 glycidyl methacrylate-acrylic acid adduct was treated with 328 g dodecanoyl chloride and 400 g of the resulting product was sulfonated with 109 g NaHSO3 to give the title emulsifier. An aq. soln. of the emulsifier was used for emulsion polymn. of Et acrylate and Me methacrylate to give a polymer coating showing good water resistance.

ST reactive emulsifier sulfonated acrylate ester; polyol methacrylate sulfonated reactive emulsifier; glycerol acrylate dodecanoate sulfonated emulsifier

IT Sulfonation
(of polyol acrylates; for manuf. of reactive emulsifiers for emulsion polymn. of radically polymerizable compds.)

IT Emulsifying agents
(sulfonated polyol acrylates as reactive emulsifiers for emulsion polymn. of radically polymerizable compds.)

IT Polymerization
(emulsion, sulfonated polyol acrylates as reactive emulsifiers for)

IT Coating materials
(water-resistant, sulfonated polyol acrylate esters as reactive emulsifiers for manuf. of)

IT 7631-90-5DP, Sodium hydrogensulfite, reaction products with polyol acrylates 7757-83-7DP, Sodium sulfite, reaction products with polyol acrylates 7773-03-7DP, Potassium hydrogensulfite, reaction products with polyol acrylates 10192-30-0DP, Ammonium hydrogensulfite, reaction products with polyol acrylates **173388-70-0DP**, sulfonated 173388-71-1DP, sulfonated 173522-71-9DP, sulfonated 173522-72-0DP, sulfonated 173615-84-4DP, sulfonated 173693-28-2DP, sulfonated 173693-29-3DP, sulfonated 173829-90-8DP, sulfonated 173933-62-5DP, sulfonated
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(manuf. as reactive emulsifiers for emulsion polymn. of radically polymerizable compds.)

IT 80-62-6DP, polymers with sulfonated polyol acrylates 107-13-1DP, 2-Propenenitrile, polymers with sulfonated polyol acrylates 140-88-5DP, polymers with sulfonated polyol acrylates
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(sulfonated polyol acrylate esters as reactive emulsifiers for manuf. of)

L24 ANSWER 16 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:951767 HCAPLUS
DN 124:101898
TI Waterless lithographic printing plates
IN Tsuda, Mikio; Kawamura, Ken; Ikeda, Norimasa
PA Toray Industries, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G03F007-00
ICS G03F007-027
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07230163	A2	19950829	JP 1994-21091	19940218
	JP 3321961	B2	20020909		
PRAI	JP 1994-21091		19940218		

AB The plates comprise substrates successively coated with photopolymerizable adhesive layers contg. hydrophobic photopolymerizable ethylenic unsatd. monomers or oligomers and silicone rubber layers.

ST lithog plate waterless ethylenic monomer; photopolymerizable adhesive layer lithog plate; silicone rubber waterless lithog plate

IT Rubber, silicone, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(waterless lithog. printing plates contg. ethylenic photopolymerizable adhesive layers and silicon rubber layers)

IT Lithographic plates
(waterless, waterless lithog. printing plates contg. ethylenic photopolymerizable adhesive layers and silicon rubber layers)

IT 172871-54-4P 172871-55-5P 172871-56-6P 172871-57-7P
172871-59-9P 172871-60-2P 172871-61-3P 172871-62-4P
RL: DEV (Device component use); **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(waterless lithog. printing plates contg. ethylenic photopolymerizable adhesive layers and silicon rubber layers)

L24 ANSWER 17 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:367525 HCAPLUS
DN 122:161676
TI Compositions for photopolymerization
IN Suzuki, Toshiji; Ozaki, Tatsuhiko; Sugiura, Masahito; Matsueda, Koichi
PA Takemoto Oil & Fat Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F220-18
ICS C08F002-48; C08F220-36; C08F299-06
CC 35-2 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 23

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06234818	A2	19940823	JP 1993-44649	19930208
	JP 3230882	B2	20011119		
PRAI	JP 1993-44649		19930208		

AB Compns. useful in coating, adhesive, and printing areas consist of urethanes contg. (meth)acryloyl groups, (meth)acrylic esters, and photopolymn. initiators. One such compn. contained polyethylene glycol monoacrylate monomethacrylate, 1:1:1 reaction product of isotridecyl alc., glycerol monoacrylate monomethacrylate, and isophorone diisocyanate, and photopolymn. initiator 1-hydroxycyclohexyl Ph ketone.

ST urethane compn photopolymn

IT Polymerization
(photochem., compns. for photopolymn.)

IT 947-19-3, 1-Hydroxycyclohexylphenyl ketone
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(compns. for photopolymn.)

IT 818-61-1DP, reaction products with isocyanates 868-77-9DP, reaction

products with isocyanates 1330-80-9DP, Propylene glycol monooleate, reaction products with isocyanates 4219-48-1DP, 2-Hydroxyethyl laurate, reaction products with isocyanates **161273-07-0P** 161334-28-7P
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; POF (Polymer in formulation); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(compns. for photopolymn.)

IT 141-24-2D, reaction products with isocyanates 9016-87-9D, reaction products with alcs. 139411-32-8D, reaction products with isocyanates 147104-71-0 161002-45-5
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(compns. for photopolymn.)

IT 4098-71-9 27458-92-0, Isotridecyl alcohol 27638-00-2, Glyceryl dilaurate 139411-32-8 161057-45-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of compns. for photopolymn.)

L24 ANSWER 18 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:19586 HCAPLUS
DN 122:12182
TI .beta.-Keto mixed acylate monomers and pollution-free coatings containing them as diluents
IN Sugerman, Gerald
PA USA
SO U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C07C069-52
ICS C08G002-22; C08G002-26; C08G002-16
NCL 522034000
CC 42-5 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5314930	A	19940524	US 1993-42534	19930405
PRAI US 1993-42534		19930405		

OS MARPAT 122:12182
AB The novel ketone monomers contain 1-3 .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. carboxylate and .gtoreq.1 (unsatd.) fatty carboxylate groups on .gtoreq.1 C atoms beta to a carbonyl group. A monomer was prepd. from 1:1:1 (molar) 2,4-dimethylol-5-hepten-3-one, methacrylic acid, and tridecanoic acid and used as a diluent for a peroxide-curable polyester coating, giving a film with adhesion to carbon steel 65 kPa, tear strength 32 Pa/cm, and wt. loss >0.1%.
ST beta keto mixed acylate diluent coating; pollution free coating diluent keto acylate
IT Adhesives
Coating materials
Inks
(pollution-free diluents for, .beta.-keto mixed acylates as)
IT Ketones, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyhydroxy, mixed acylates of, as pollution-free diluents for coatings)
IT 159323-74-7P 159323-75-8P 159323-76-9P 159323-77-0P
159323-78-1P 159323-79-2P 159323-80-5P 159602-08-1P
159602-10-5P 159602-12-7P

RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, as pollution-free diluents for adhesives, coatings or inks)

IT 67-64-1, Acetone, reactions 103-79-7, Phenylacetone 107-87-9, 2-Pentanone 108-94-1, Cyclohexanone, reactions 563-80-4, 2-Methyl-3-butanone
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with formalin and .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. carboxylic and (unsatd.) fatty acids)

IT 64-19-7, Acetic acid, reactions 25377-46-2, Heptenoic acid 29826-00-4, Tetradecadienoic acid 59806-90-5, Pentacosatrienoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with formalin/ketone products and .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. carboxylic acids)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with ketones and .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. carboxylic and (unsatd.) fatty acids)

IT 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, reactions 79-41-4, reactions 3724-65-0, 2-Butenoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with polymethylol ketones and (unsatd.) fatty acids)

IT 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, reactions 112-05-0, n-Nonanoic acid 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 638-53-9, n-Tridecanoic acid 5684-82-2, Iso-oleic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with polymethylol ketones and .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. acids)

IT 5136-33-4, 1,1,3,3-Tetramethylolacetone 38803-08-6, 2,6-Dimethylolcyclohexanone 159323-81-6 159323-82-7 159323-83-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. carboxylic and (unsatd.) fatty acids)

L24 ANSWER 19 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1994:712237 HCAPLUS
DN 121:312237
TI Liquid-crystal devices with orientation film from polyamic acid composition containing acrylates
IN Shimizu, Itsuo; Murata, Shizuo
PA Chisso Corp, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G02F001-1337
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06202118	A2	19940722	JP 1992-360272	19921228
	JP 3206169	B2	20010904		
PRAI	JP 1992-360272		19921228		

AB The liq.-crystal devices have a polymer orientation film obtained from a film-forming material contg. a polyimide precursor as a main component and as a 2nd component 0.01-10 wt.% (based on the polyimide precursor) polyalkyl (meth)acrylate, alkyl acrylate-alkyl methacrylate copolymer, polyoxyethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, polyoxypropylene glycol

di(meth)acrylate, ethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, and/or propylene glycol di(meth)acrylate. The liq.-crystal devices show reduced residual charge without lowering voltage-holding ratio.

ST liq crystal display orientation film; acrylate polyamic acid orientation film; polyimide orientation film liq crystal

IT Polyimides, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(liq.-crystal display devices with polyimide orientation film from compn. contg. (poly)alkylene glycol di(meth)acrylates or alkyl acrylate-alkyl methacrylate copolymers)

IT Optical imaging devices
(liq.-crystal, liq.-crystal display devices with polyimide orientation film from compn. contg. (poly)alkylene glycol di(meth)acrylates or alkyl acrylate-alkyl methacrylate copolymers)

IT 158986-69-7P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(liq.-crystal display devices with polyimide orientation film from compn. contg. (poly)alkylene glycol di(meth)acrylates or alkyl acrylate-alkyl methacrylate copolymers)

IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, **esters**, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 97-90-5, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate 2274-11-5, Ethylene glycol diacrylate 7559-82-2, Propylene glycol dimethacrylate 25151-33-1, Propylene glycol diacrylate 25852-49-7 52496-08-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(liq.-crystal display devices with polyimide orientation film from compn. contg. (poly)alkylene **glycol** di(meth)acrylates or alkyl acrylate-alkyl **methacrylate** copolymers)

IT 25852-47-5, Polyoxyethylene dimethacrylate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(oligomeric; liq.-crystal display devices with polyimide orientation film from compn. contg. (poly)alkylene glycol di(meth)acrylates or alkyl acrylate-alkyl methacrylate copolymers)

IT 94218-87-8, Polyflow 95 101506-19-8, Polyflow 90 159251-31-7, Polyflow 7
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; liq.-crystal display devices with polyimide orientation film from compn. contg. (poly)alkylene glycol di(meth)acrylates or alkyl acrylate-alkyl methacrylate copolymers)

L24 ANSWER 20 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1994:265351 HCAPLUS
DN 120:265351
TI Surface hydrophobic treatment of blood-collecting tube for long term storage
IN Naito, Jiro; Murakami, Kazunori
PA Nisso Kk, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G01N001-00
ICS A61B005-14; G01N001-10; G01N033-48
CC 9-11 (Biochemical Methods)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI JP 06066688 A2 19940311 JP 1992-245489 19920821
JP 2995724 B2 19991227
PRAI JP 1992-245489 19920821
AB A method for preventing reagent deterioration in blood-collecting tube for long term storage is disclosed. The method comprises packaging the tube in a water vapor pressure-balanced environment, sealing the tube with water vapor-impermeable material, and treating the tube surface with a hydrophobic (co)polymer. Thus, on the surface of a blood-collecting tube made of polyethyleneterephthalate and sealed by a laminated film of aluminum foil and polyethyleneterephthalate, was hydrophobically treated with a copolymer of a perfluoroalkyl-contg. acrylic acid ester and Bu methacrylate and polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate.
ST hydrophobic treatment blood collecting tube
IT Polymers, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(surface hydrophobic treatment of blood-collecting tube with, for long term storage)
IT Laboratory ware
(test tubes, blood-collecting, surface hydrophobic treatment of, hydrophobic (co)polymer for)
IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(foil of, laminated film contg., blood-collecting tube sealed with, for long term storage)
IT 25038-59-9, Polyethyleneterephthalate, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(laminated film contg., blood-collecting tube sealed with, for long term storage)
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, perfluoroalkyl **esters**, copolymers with polyethylene **glycol** dimethacrylate and Bu **methacrylate** 97-88-1D, Butyl methacrylate, copolymer with perfluoroalkyl acrylate and polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate 25721-76-0D, Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, copolymer with perfluoroalkyl acrylate and Bu methacrylate 25852-47-5D, Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, copolymer with perfluoroalkyl acrylate and Bu methacrylate 42610-70-8, Asahiguard AG 710
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(surface hydrophobic treatment of blood collecting tube with, for preventing reagent deterioration for long term storage)

L24 ANSWER 21 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1993:497548 HCAPLUS
DN 119:97548
TI Clouding-resistant adhesive sheets
IN Ando, Rika; Origasa, Toshuki
PA Dainippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM B32B027-00
ICS B32B007-02; B32B007-12; B32B027-18; C09J151-06
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05031853	A2	19930209	JP 1991-187689	19910726

PRAI JP 1991-187689 19910726

AB The title adhesive sheets are prepd. by forming a clouding-resistant layer on one side of transparent plastic sheets and coating the other side with mixts. of 100 parts 30-60:70-40 ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (I) grafted with vinyl chloride (II) with I-II ratio 50-75:50-25, and 20-75 parts plasticizers. The title sheets are useful for automobile windows and back mirrors and bathroom mirrors (no data). A polyester sheet was coated with a mixt. contg. urethane acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, and neopentyl glycol diacrylate, exposed to electron beam, coated on the other side with a 100:25 mixt. of ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride graft copolymer and DOP to give a clouding-resistant adhesive sheet.

ST polyester adhesive sheet clouding resistance; vinyl chloride copolymer coated adhesive sheet

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(adhesive sheets, clouding-resistant, manuf. of)

IT Adhesive tapes
(clouding-resistant, ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride graft copolymer as adhesives for)

IT 107194-54-7, Ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride graft copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(adhesives, for clouding-resistant adhesive sheets)

IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, **esters**, urethane derivs., polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and neopentyl **glycol** diacrylate 868-77-9D, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymer with urethane acrylates and neopentyl glycol diacrylate 2223-82-7D, Neopentyl glycol diacrylate, polymers with urethane acrylates and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings, on adhesive sheets, for clouding resistance)

L24 ANSWER 22 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 1993:235169 HCAPLUS

DN 118:235169

TI Fluorine-containing (meth)acrylate esters, their manufacture, resin compositions, optical fiber coatings, and their cured products

IN Shimura, Katsunori; Yokoshima, Minoru

PA Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C07C069-653
ICS C07C067-08; C08F220-28; G02B006-00; G03F007-004; G03F007-027

CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 42, 73

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04356444	A2	19921210	JP 1991-156048	19910531
	JP 2868188	B2	19990310		
PRAI	JP 1991-156048		19910531		

AB The title esters are prepd. by the reaction of R1CH2CH(OH)CH2OCOCR2:CH2 and/or R1CH2CH(CH2OH)OCOCR2:CH2 [R1 = (CH2)aCnF2n+1, O(CH2)aCnF2n+1, O(CH2)c(CF2CF2)bH; R2 = H, Me; n = 1-10; a = 0, 1, 2; b = 1-5; c = 0, 1], prepd. from (meth)acrylic acid and R1G (G = glycidyl), with (meth)acrylic acid. Resin compns. contg. the esters show fast curing time, low refractive index, and good adhesion to core and are useful as coating materials for optical fibers. Cured products of the resin compns. and the

coating materials are also claimed. Thus, 376.0 parts 3-(perfluoro-n-hexyl)propenoxide was treated with 86.5 parts acrylic acid in the presence of Me4NCl and hydroquinone mono-Me ether at 90-95.degree. for 15 h to give a mixt. of CF3(CF2)5CH2CH(OH)CH2OCOCH:CH2 and CF3(CF2)5CH2CH(CH2OH)OCOCH:CH2, which was further treated with 86.5 parts acrylic acid in the presence of H2SO4 and hydroquinone at 107-113.degree. for 15 h to give 477.0 parts product with n 1.3810. A mixt. of 97 parts product and 3 parts Irgacure 184 was applied on a glass sheet and irradiated by UV to give a coating with Shore D hardness 55, n 1.399, and water absorptivity 0.3%.

ST fluoroalkyl acrylate polymer coating; optical fiber coating polyacrylate

IT Optical fibers
(coatings for, fluorine-contg. acrylic polymers as, with low refractive index)

IT 748-35-6 38565-52-5 38565-53-6 122193-68-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(esterification of, with (meth)acrylic acid)

IT 76962-34-0P 145756-59-8P 146955-22-8P 146955-23-9P 146955-28-4P 146955-29-5P 146955-30-8P 146955-31-9P 146955-32-0P 146955-33-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and esterification of, with (meth)acrylic acid)

IT 138251-35-1P **146955-34-2P 146955-35-3P** 146955-36-4P 146955-37-5P 146955-38-6P 146955-39-7P 146955-40-0P 146955-41-1P 146955-42-2P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **PREP (Preparation)**; PROC (Process)
(prepn. and polymn. of)

IT 822-06-0DP, reaction products with acrylate ester, polymers 146955-22-8DP, urethane acrylates, polymers with acrylate esters 146955-23-9DP, urethane acrylates, polymers with acrylate esters **146955-34-2DP**, polymers with urethane acrylates 146955-38-6DP, polymers with urethane acrylates **147666-99-7P** **147667-00-3P** 147667-01-4P
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, with low refractive index, for optical fiber coatings)

L24 ANSWER 23 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 1993:27519 HCAPLUS
DN 118:27519
TI Copolymer contact lenses with excellent oxygen permeability
IN Anami, Keizo; Kato, Kenji
PA Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G02C007-04
ICS C08F220-28; C08F230-08; C08F299-00
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 04190213	A2	19920708	JP 1990-317974	19901126
PRAI JP 1990-317974		19901126		

AB The title contact lenses are manufd. from a mixt. contg. 2-95 wt.% fluoroalkylene group-contg. bis(meth)acrylate (I) and 98-5 wt.% vinyl monomers other than I (e.g. Si-contg. vinyl monomers, vinyl ester

monomers). Thus, 1,4-[bis(methacryloxylethyl)] perfluorobutane, tris(trimethylsiloxy)silylpropyl methacrylate, Me methacrylate, and allyl methacrylate, were copolymd. in the presence of azobis(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile), and made into contact lenses having O permeation const. (DK) 9.7 .times. 1010 mL.cntdot.cm/cm2.cntdot.s.cntdot.mmHg and bending strength 8.9 Kg/mm2.

ST contact lens copolymer oxygen permeability

IT Lenses
(contact, copolymer, with improved oxygen permeability)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties)
(permeability of, in acrylic polymer contact lenses)

IT 144907-62-0P 144907-63-1P 144907-65-3P 144907-66-4P 144907-67-5P 144907-68-6P **144921-50-6P** 144942-91-6P 145035-34-3P 145035-35-4P
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, for content lenses with improved oxygen permeability)

L24 ANSWER 24 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1992:572853 HCAPLUS
DN 117:172853
TI Manufacture of oil- and water-repellent emulsions with high flash point
IN Oosawa, Takashi; Hashimoto, Tatsuya
PA NOK Kluebar Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F220-24
ICS C08F002-22; C08F220-18; C09K003-18
CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 40

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 04126707	A2	19920427	JP 1990-245470	19900914
PRAI JP 1990-245470		19900914		

AB Title emulsions, useful for oil- and waterproofing fibers, are manufd. by emulsion polymn. of RfRO2CCR1:CH2 (Rf = C4-20 perfluoroalkyl; R = C1-10 alkylene; R1 = H, Me) and other vinyl monomers in an aq. soln. of ethylene glycol diacetate (I). Thus, a mixt. of CH2:CHCO2C2H4CmF2m+1 (m = 6-12, av. 8) 55, stearyl methacrylate 30, benzyl methacrylate 15, C9H19NMe3Cl 8.5, polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate 4, N-methylolacrylamide 5, I 54, and H2O 270 g was heated at 70.degree. for 4 h under N in the presence of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane).2HCl to give an emulsion with solids 25.1% and flash point .gtoreq.100.degree.. Nylon, polyester, or cotton cloth treated with the emulsion showed good water and oil repellency.

ST perfluoroalkyl acrylic emulsion water repellent; oil repellent perfluoroalkyl acrylic emulsion; high flash point acrylic emulsion; fiber waterproofing perfluoroalkyl acrylic emulsion; oilproofing fiber perfluoroalkyl acrylic emulsion

IT Polyamide fibers, miscellaneous
Polyester fibers, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(oil- and waterproofing agents for, emulsions of perfluoroalkylalkyl (meth)acrylate copolymers as)

IT Waterproofing
(oilproofing and, agents, emulsions of perfluoroalkylalkyl

(meth)acrylate copolymers as, for fibers)
IT Oilproofing
(waterproofing and, agents, emulsions of perfluoroalkylalkyl (meth)acrylate copolymers as, for fibers)
IT 111-55-7, Ethylene glycol diacetate
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq., solvents, in oil- and water-repellent perfluoroalkyl group-contg. acrylic emulsions)
IT **79-10-7DP**, Acrylic acid, perfluoroalkylethyl **esters**, polymers with stearyl **methacrylate** and benzyl **methacrylate** and polypropylene **glycol** monomethacrylate and N-methylolacrylamide 924-42-5DP, N-Methylolacrylamide, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylates and stearyl methacrylate and benzyl methacrylate and polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate 2495-37-6DP, Benzyl methacrylate, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylates and stearyl methacrylate and polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate and N-methylolacrylamide 32360-05-7DP, Stearyl methacrylate, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylates and benzyl methacrylate and polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate and N-methylolacrylamide 39420-45-6DP, Polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylates and stearyl methacrylate and benzyl methacrylate and N-methylolacrylamide
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(emulsions, prepn. of, oil- and water-repellent, with high flash point, for treating fibers)

L24 ANSWER 25 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1991:609929 HCAPLUS
DN 115:209929
TI Polymer solid electrolytes forming films with good flexibility
IN Ido, Shuichi; Noda, Tomohiko; Imachi, Hiroshi
PA Yuasa Battery Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F299-00
ICS C08F008-00; C08L071-02; H01B001-12; H01M006-18; H01M010-40
ICA C08G065-32
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03188115	A2	19910816	JP 1989-326603	19891215
	JP 08032752	B4	19960329		
PRAI	JP 1989-326603		19891215		

AB The title electrolytes contain ionic salt and crosslinked polymer network from ethylene oxide-methylene oxide copolymer di(meth)acrylate and polyether mono(meth)acrylate. A mixt. of ethylene oxide-methylene oxide random copolymer (20 mol% oxymethylene, mol. wt. 4000) dimethacrylate 70, polyethylene glycol Me ether methacrylate (mol. wt. 400) 30, LiClO4 9.5, and MEK 100 parts was cast on a glass plate, freed from MEK by evapn., and irradiated with 6 Mrad electron beam to give a 100-.mu.m film showing ion cond. 1 .times. 10-5 S/cm (25.degree.) and no crack upon 90.degree. or 180.degree. bending.
ST flexible polymer polyelectrolyte film; polyoxymethylene acrylate flexible polyelectrolyte film; polyoxyalkylene acrylate flexible polyelectrolyte film; lithium perchlorate polymer polyelectrolyte film

IT Polyoxymethylenes, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(ethylene oxide copolymers, di(meth)acrylates, contg. polyethylene glycol Me ether methacrylate and lithium perchlorate, for flexible polyelectrolyte films)
IT Electrolytes
(polymeric, ethylene oxide-methylene oxide copolymer di(meth)acrylate and polyethylene glycol Me ether methacrylate and lithium perchlorate in crosslinked, for flexible films)
IT 7791-03-9, Lithium perchlorate
RL: USES (Uses)
(crosslinked polymeric polyelectrolytes contg., for flexible films)
IT 75-21-8D, Ethylene oxide, polymers with polyoxymethylene, di(meth)acrylate, polymer with Me ether methacrylate **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, ethylene oxide-methylene oxide copolymer **esters**, polymer with polyethylene **glycol** Me ether **methacrylate**
79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, ethylene oxide-methylene oxide copolymer esters, polymer with polyethylene glycol Me ether methacrylate
26915-72-0D, Polyethylene glycol methyl ether methacrylate, polymer with ethylene oxide-methylene oxide copolymer di(meth)acrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithium perchlorate-contg., for flexible polyelectrolyte films)

L24 ANSWER 26 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1989:408862 HCAPLUS
DN 111:8862
TI Washfast water- and soiling-resistant fabrics and their manufacture
IN Hiraiwa, Shogo; Masuda, Satoshi; Matsuo, Hitoshi; Oharu, Kazuya
PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan; Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM D06M015-00
CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01006178	A2	19890110	JP 1987-160855	19870630
PRAI	JP 1987-160855		19870630		

OS MARPAT 111:8862
AB The title fabrics for sportswear are prepd. by first treating the fabrics preferably with low-temp. plasma or polyoxyalkylenes for hydrophilization of the fibers and then treating the fabrics with waterproofing agents so as to give fabrics with soil-release rating (JIS L-0805; Gray scale) .gtoreq.2 after 5 washings and the degree of water resistance (JIS L-1092) .gtoreq.70 after 5 washings. A polyester fabric was treated with a low-temp. plasma at 3 kv, then treated with a liq. contg. 3.2% 75:12:10:3 (wt. ratio) CH2:CHCO2CH2CH2CnF2n+1 (n = 6-16)-CH2:CMeCO2(CH2CH2O)9Me-CH2:CMeCO2Me-CH2:CHCONHCH2OBu copolymer (I) in a fluorocarbon solvent, padded to pickup 60%, dried, and tenterd to give a fabric with soil-release rating 3-4 and 3 (after 5 washing) and degree of water resistance 80-90 and 80 (after 5 washings), vs. 1, 1, 90-100, and 80, resp., for the fabric treated with I soln. without pretreatment with low-temp. plasma.
ST soilproofing polyester fabric; waterproofing polyester fabric; washfastness soilproof waterproof polyester fabric; fluoropolymer waterproofing agent polyester; plasma hydrophilization polyester fiber

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrophilization of fibers by, in water- and soilproofing with polymers)
IT Waterproofing
(soilproofing and, of fabrics, with improved washfastness, hydrophilization pretreatment in)
IT Fluoropolymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(water- and soilproofing agents, for polyester fibers, washfast)
IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(water- and soilproofing of, with fluoropolymers, with improved washfastness, hydrophilization pretreatment in)
IT Synthetic fibers, polymeric
RL: USES (Uses)
(water- and soilproofing of, with improved washfastness, hydrophilization pretreatment in)
IT Soilproofing
(waterproofing and, of fabrics, with improved washfastness, hydrophilization pretreatment in)
IT Plasma, chemical and physical effects
(cold, hydrophilization by, of fibers, in water- and soilproofing with polymers)
IT Wearing apparel
(sportswear, soil-resistant waterproof fabrics for)
IT 25852-47-5D, polymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrophilization of polyester fibers by, in water- and soilproofing with fluoropolymers)
IT **79-10-7D**, 2-Propenoic acid, fluoroalkyl **esters**, polymers with polyethylene **glycol** Me ether **methacrylate**, Me **methacrylate** and N-(butoxymethyl)acrylamide 80-62-6D, polymer with fluoroalkyl acrylates, polyethylene glycol Me ether methacrylate and N-(butoxymethyl)acrylamide 1852-16-0D, N-(Butoxymethyl)acrylamide, polymer with fluoroalkyl acrylates, polyethylene glycol Me ether methacrylate and Me methacrylate 26915-72-0D, polymers with fluoroalkyl acrylates, Me methacrylate and N-(butoxymethyl)acrylamide
RL: USES (Uses)
(water- and soilproofing agents, for polyester fibers, washfast)

L24 ANSWER 27 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1988:158980 HCAPLUS
DN 108:158980
TI High-contrast silver halide photographic material containing hydrazine derivative and crosslinked polymer
IN Naoi, Takashi; Kato, Kazunobu; Satake, Masanori
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G03C001-06
ICS G03C001-04
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	JP 62220947	A2	19870929	JP 1986-62740	19860320
	JP 05073211	B4	19931013		
PRAI	JP 1986-62740		19860320		

AB The photog. material is given the following components to improve its sensitivity and provide high-contrast images having a gamma >10 and reduced black spots for use in graphic arts. More than one Ag halide emulsion layer or hydrophilic colloidal layer contains a hydrazine deriv. and a crosslinked polymer having the formula AxByCz (A = repeating unit from polymerizable ethylenic monomer having an acid group; B = salt of A; C = repeating unit from a crosslinkable monomer having .gtoreq.2 polymerizable ethylenic groups; x = 30-90, y = 0-50, z = 1-50 mol%). Acrylic acid and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate may be polymd. to give the crosslinked polymer.

ST silver photog material high contrast

IT Photographic films
(high-contrast, contg. hydrazine deriv. and crosslinked vinyl copolymer for images with reduced black spots.)

IT 79147-82-3 86551-61-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(high-contrast silver halide photog. materials contg. crosslinked vinyl copolymer and, for images with reduced black spots)

IT 111971-79-0 113723-40-3 113835-58-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(high-contrast silver halide photog. materials contg. hydrazine deriv. and, for images with reduced black spots)

IT 76774-24-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and use of, high-contrast silver halide photog. materials contg. hydrazine deriv. and, for images with reduced black spots)

IT 113723-37-8P 113723-38-9P **113723-39-0P**
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, for use in high-contrast silver halide photog. materials contg. hydrazine deriv.)

L24 ANSWER 28 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1988:95582 HCAPLUS
DN 108:95582
TI Castable optical resins
IN Sugawara, Seizo; Kanega, Fumiaki; Kawai, Hiromasa; Kato, Yoshiaki
PA Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F220-12
ICS B29C039-00; C08F220-12
ICI B29L011-00
CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 73
FAN.CNT 1

PI	JP 62232414	A2	19871012	JP 1986-74565	19860401
	JP 2564273	B2	19961218		
PRAI	JP 1986-74565		19860401		

AB Resins giving impact-resistant optical parts contain dicyclopentadienyl methacrylate (I) 30-80, crosslinking monomers 2-20, and comonomers 0-68%.

Heating 80:20 I-1,6-hexanediol diacrylate 200, lauryl peroxide 0.6, 1,1-bis(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane 0.4, and 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-bis(tert-butylperoxy)hexane 0.2 g at 60.degree. for 30-40 min, casting in a 20 .times. 20 .times. 0.3-cm glass cell, and heating at 60.degree. for 6 h, 120.degree. for 8 h, and 150.degree. for 2 h gave a molding with light transmittance 92%, n 1.521, satn. moisture absorption 0.39, heat distortion temp. 125.degree., glass temp. 140.degree., and Izod impact strength 4 kg-cm/cm; vs. with 92, 1.528, 0.32, -, 170, and 1, resp., for I homopolymer.

ST optical plastic methacrylate copolymer; impact resistant optical plastic; hexanediol methacrylate copolymer optical; dicyclopentadienyl methacrylate copolymer optical; casting optical resin

IT Optical materials
(dicyclopentadienyl methacrylate copolymers, impact-resistant and castable)

IT **79-10-7D, esters** with polybutadiene **glycol**, polymers with dicyclopentadienyl **methacrylate** 9003-17-2D, Polybutadiene, hydroxy-terminated, diacrylate, polymer with dicyclopentadienyl methacrylate 60660-41-5D, polymers with polybutadiene diol diacrylate 112963-50-5 112963-51-6 112963-52-7 112963-53-8 112963-54-9 112963-55-0 112963-56-1 112963-57-2 112963-58-3 112963-59-4 112983-73-0 112984-62-0 113033-52-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(optical materials, impact-resistant and castable)

L24 ANSWER 29 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1987:487039 HCAPLUS
DN 107:87039
TI Silver halide photographic material with improved antistatic properties
IN Satake, Masanori; Yokoyama, Shigeki; Inayama, Takayuki; Yamanochi, Junichi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G03C001-82
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61296352	A2	19861227	JP 1985-138776	19850625
	JP 06090448	B4	19941114		
PRAI	JP 1985-138776		19850625		

AB In a Ag halide photog. material obtained by depositing .gtoreq.1 photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layer on a support while incorporating an anionically-crosslinked polymer in the above Ag halide layer and/or other layers, the above crosslinked polymer is obtained by adding an ethylenically unsatd. monomer contg. .gtoreq.1 anionic functional group, a crosslinkable monomer contg. .gtoreq.2 copolymerizable ethylenically unsatd. groups, and a polymn. initiator in water to effect polymn. Good antistatic properties are achieved.

ST photog film antistatic anionic polymer

IT Photographic emulsions
(antistatic property-improved)

IT 83176-82-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. antistatic agent)

IT 79062-71-8P 88683-06-1P 109798-78-9P **109798-80-3P**
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. and use of, as photog. antistatic agent)

L24 ANSWER 30 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1986:177712 HCAPLUS
DN 104:177712
TI Electrophotographic plate cleaning blades
IN Yagi, Atsushi; Kanno, Toshiyuki; Nagura, Yoshiyuki
PA Olympus Optical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G03G021-00
CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 60243688	A2	19851203	JP 1984-98511	19840518
PRAI JP 1984-98511		19840518		

AB The claimed electrophotog. plate cleaning blades are coated with a graft fluoropolymer. Thus, Me methacrylate was polymd. in the presence of thioglycolic acid (a chain-transfer agent), the resultant polymer having CO2H end group was made to react with glycidyl methacrylate, and CF3(CF2)nCH2CH2O2CCH:CH2 (a mixt. of n = 4-12) was grafted onto the resultant macromonomer to give a fluoropolymer. A urethane rubber sheet was then coated with a soln. of the fluoropolymer to give an electrophotog. plate cleaning blade.
ST electrophotog cleaning blade fluoropolymer coating
IT Photography, electro-, plates
(cleaning blades for, graft fluoropolymer coatings on)
IT **79-10-7D**, alkyl **esters**, fluorinated, polymers with glycidyl **methacrylate-thioglycolic** acid-terminated poly(Me **methacrylate**) **esters** 106-91-2D, esters with thioglycolic acid-terminated poly(Me methacrylate), polymers with fluoroalkyl acrylates 9011-14-7D, thioglycolic acid-terminated, esters with glycidyl methacrylate, polymers with fluoroalkyl acrylates
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, coatings, on electrophotog. plate cleaning blades)

L24 ANSWER 31 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1986:139290 HCAPLUS
DN 104:139290
TI Carrier for two-component electrostatographic developer
IN Nagura, Yoshiyuki; Sugano, Toshiyuki; Yasuda, Yasutaro; Kojima, Shiro; Kato, Hiroyuki
PA Olympus Optical Co., Ltd., Japan; Toa Gosei Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G03G009-10
CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	JP 60202451	A2	19851012	JP 1984-58161	19840328
PRAI	JP 1984-58161		19840328		

AB The core particles of the title carrier are coated with a grafted fluoropolymer layer. The carrier is resistive to exposure to humidity and has long life. The coating is firmly bonded to the core, and the sticking of the toner particles on the surface is prevented. The carrier is easily produced. Thus, the macromonomer H[CMe(CO2Me)CH2]nSCH2CO2CH2CHOHCH2OCOCMe :CH2 was prepd. by polymn. of Me methacrylate in the presence of azobisisobutyronitrile (I) and thioglycolic acid and reaction of the product with glycidyl methacrylate. The macromonomer 70, F3C(CF2)n(CH2)2OCOCH=CH2 (n = 4-12; n av. = 7) 80, PhCF3 270, and I 85 parts were polymd. to obtain a grafted fluoropolymer in which the Me methacrylate unit-content was 60%. The grafted copolymer 1 and Me methacrylate-styrene copolymer 5 parts dissolved in a PhMe-MEK mixt. was sprayed on ferrite particles 5 kg with regular intervals for drying at 28 .+-. 1.degree.. After drying, the carrier was added with 5% of a com. toner and tested in an electrophotog. system. No change of the charge capacity of the developer was obsd. after 10,000 copies. A control developer using an untreated ferrite carrier showed 30% decrease of the capacity under the same conditions. Fresh and used (after 10,000 copies) developers kept at 80.degree. and 80% relative humidity showed -15.5 and -14.8 .mu.C/g charge capacities, resp. The same test for the control showed -15.0 and -9.8 .mu.C/g, resp. Elec. insulation of the developer during operation was very stable, and instance of background fogging was scarce during 10,000 copyings. Control developer produced far inferior results.

ST carrier electrostatog grafted fluoropolymer coating; electrophotog carrier grafted fluoropolymer coating

IT Ferrite substances
RL: USES (Uses)
(electrostatog. developer contg. carrier from fluoropolymer-coated)

IT Photography, electro-, developers
(carriers, graft fluoropolymer-coated, with improved resistance to humidity)

IT Electrography
(developers, graft fluoropolymer-coated carrier for, with improved resistance to humidity)

IT 78-67-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft fluoropolymer prepn. in presence of, for electrostatog. developer carriers)

IT 68-11-1D, polymer with Me methacrylate and glycidyl methacrylate and fluoroalkyl acrylate **79-10-7D**, fluoroalkyl **ester**, polymer with Me **methacrylate** and **thioglycolic** acid and glycidyl **methacrylate** 80-62-6D, polymer with thioglycolic acid and glycidyl methacrylate and fluoroalkyl acrylate 106-91-2D, polymer with Me methacrylate and thioglycolic acid and fluoroalkyl acrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, electrostatog. carrier coated with, for improved resistance to humidity)

L24 ANSWER 32 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1985:532309 HCAPLUS
DN 103:132309
TI Photographic printing paper supports
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G03C001-76
ICS B05D005-04
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60100144	A2	19850604	JP 1983-208566	19831107
	US 4614688	A	19860930	US 1984-668778	19841106
PRAI	JP 1983-208566		19831107		

AB Title paper supports carry, on the backside, a writing layer composed of (1) an inorg. pigment with the no.-averaged grain size 0.2-2 .mu.m and oil-absorbing capacity .ltoreq.100 mL/100 g and (2) a resin hardened by electron-beam irradn. The materials show good resistance to humidity and good writability with a pencil and ball-point pen. Thus, the backside of a polyethylene-coated paper support was coated with a layer contg. cryst. SiO2 (grain size 0.6 .mu.m, oil-absorbing capacity 60 mL/100 g), a urethane acrylate oligomer, diethylene glycol diacrylate, and Me methacrylate which was irradiated with an electron beam to give a photog. printing paper having excellent writability with pencils and ball-point pens.
ST printing paper support photog; writability photog printing paper
IT Urethane polymers, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(oligomers, acrylate, polymers with diethylene glycol diacrylate and Me methacrylate, photog. paper support with backside coating contg.)
IT Photographic paper
(supports, with backside coatings contg. silica particles and electron-beam-curable polymers, for improved writability)
IT 7631-86-9, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(cryst. powd. particles, photog. paper supports with backside coating contg. electron-beam curable polymers and, for improved writability)
IT **79-10-7D, ester** oligomers with urethane, polymers with diethylene **glycol** diacrylate and Me **methacrylate**
80-62-6D, polymers with acrylate-urethane oligomer and diethylene glycol diacrylate 2274-11-5D, polymers with acrylate-urethane oligomer and Me methacrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. paper supports with backside coating contg. cryst. silica powder particles and, electron-beam cured)
IT 1344-28-1, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(silica contg., photog. paper supports with backside coating contg. electron-beam curable polymers and powd. particles of, for improved writability)

L24 ANSWER 33 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1985:505719 HCAPLUS
DN 103:105719
TI Decolorization of solutions containing radically polymerizable macromonomers or their graft copolymers
PA Toa Gosei Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F006-24
ICS C08F008-14; C08F299-00
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60013802	A2	19850124	JP 1983-120236	19830704
PRAI	JP 1983-120236		19830704		

AB Polymers terminated with a carboxyl group at 1 end are treated in org. solvents with glycidyl group-contg. radically polymerizable monomers to give macromonomers, mixed with monomers, and graft copolymd., and the solns. contg. the macromonomers or graft copolymers are mixed with suspension agents and water and steam distd. Thus, 2000 parts soln. (50.6% solids) of H[MeC(CO2Me)CH2]n SCH2CO2CH2CHOHCH2O2CCMe:CH2 (I) having Gardner index 12 was mixed with poly(vinyl alc.) [9002-89-5] 10, Na2SO4 20, and water 8000 parts, steam distd. to remove the solvent, filtered, washed with warm water, and dried to prep. 85% odorless I having Gardner index 4. I purified by pptn. had a bad odor and Gardner index 6.
ST steam distn methacrylate macromonomer; suspension agent polyvinyl alc
IT Decolorization
(of solns. contg. glycidyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate-thioglycolic acid telomer reaction products, by steam distn.)
IT 9002-89-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(dispersing agents, for glycidyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate-thioglycolic acid telomer reaction products, in steam distn.)
IT **79-10-7D**, perfluoroalkylethyl **esters**, polymers with glycidyl **methacrylate**-Me **methacrylate-thioglycolic** acid telomer reaction products 79-10-7D, polymers with glycidyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate-thioglycolic acid telomer reaction products and Me methacrylate 80-62-6D, polymers with acrylic acid and glycidyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate-thioglycolic acid telomer reaction products 868-77-9D, polymers with glycidyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate-thioglycolic acid telomer reaction products and Me methacrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, solns., decolorization of, by steam distn.)
IT 106-91-2D, reaction products with Me methacrylate-thioglycolic acid telomer 67076-30-6D, reaction products with glycidyl methacrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(solns., decolorization of, by steam distn.)

L24 ANSWER 34 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1985:455482 HCAPLUS
DN 103:55482
TI Water and oil repellents with high flash point
PA Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09K003-18
ICS D06M013-16; D06M015-00; D21H001-34
ICA C08F026-06
CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 40

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60040182	A2	19850302	JP 1983-148807	19830816
	JP 04032873	B4	19920601		
PRAI	JP 1983-148807		19830816		

AB The repellents with min. combustibility and pollution problems are prepd. by emulsion polymg. a polyfluoroalkyl monomer with .gtoreq.1 copolymerizable compd. in an aq. satd. polyhydric alc. Thus, CH2:CHCO2CH2CH2CnF2n+1 (n = 6-12, av. 9) 112, stearyl methacrylate 44, N-methylolacrylamide 4, deoxygenated water 260, dipropylene glycol (I) [25265-71-8] 140, azobisisobutyramidine.2HCl 3.2, C18H33 (CH2CHMeO)8(CH2CH2O)20H 16, CnH2n+1N+HMe2.AcO- (n = 8-16, av. 13) 2, and vinyl chloride 40 g were mixed and stirred 20 h at 50.degree. in N to obtain a semitransparent latex (34.5% solids, flash point >100.degree.), which was dild. with water to prep. a 0.075% emulsion. Then, a polyester cloth was dipped in the emulsion for 2 s, wrung to make wet-pick-up 90%, dried 3 min at 100.degree., and heated 1 min at 175.degree. to obtain a water- and oil-repellent-treated cloth, which showed a flash point >100.degree., vs. 13.degree. using acetone instead of I.

ST water repellent fluoro polyacrylate; oil repellent fluoro polyacrylate; acrylic polymer oil repellent; glycol solvent oil repellent; polyester fiber water repellent

IT Glycols, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(fluoroacrylic polymers in aq. emulsions of, as water and oil repellents with high flash point)

IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(oil and waterproofing compns. for, aq. glycol emulsions of fluoroacrylic polymers as)

IT Waterproof materials and Water-repellent materials
(coatings, emulsion, contg. fluoroacrylic polymer in aq. glycol)

IT 629-11-8 25265-71-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(fluoroacrylic polymers in aq. emulsions of, as water and oil repellents with high flash point)

IT 75-01-4D, polymers with methylolacrylamide and stearyl methacrylate and (perfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylate **79-10-7D**, 2-(perfluoroalkyl)ethyl **esters**, polymers with methylolacrylamide and stearyl **methacrylate** and vinyl chloride 924-42-5D, polymers with stearyl methacrylate and vinyl chloride and (perfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylate 32360-05-7D, polymers with methylolacrylamide and vinyl chloride and (perfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(oil- and waterproofing emulsions, in aq. **glycol**)

L24 ANSWER 35 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1985:221655 HCAPLUS
DN 102:221655
TI Molding compositions with variable wettability
PA Toa Gosei Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F285-00
ICS C08F299-00; C08J007-04

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 66

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 59217714	A2	19841207	JP 1983-91574	19830526
PRAI	JP 1983-91574		19830526		

AB Plastic moldings whose affinity for a given liq. can be varied over a wide range by using molds made of different materials, and which are therefore simpler to manuf. and have more permanent surface characteristics than moldings which have been phys. or chem. treated or coated to impart a desired degree of oil or water repellency or wettability, are manufd. by radical polymn. (in the mold) of monomer compns. contg. hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic graft copolymers prepd. from macromonomers which migrate and become concd. at the mold surface during polymn. Thus, Me methacrylate (I) was polymd. in soln. in the presence of AIBN and thioglycolic acid to give a telomer H[CH2CMe(CO2Me)]nSCH2CO2H with acid value 0.340 mequiv/g, which was esterified with excess glycidyl methacrylate to give a methacrylate-terminated macromonomer (II) having no.-av. mol. wt. (.hivin.Mn) 2480 and OH value 0.350 mequiv/g. Then, II, fluoroalkyl acrylates CF3(CF2)nCH2CH2OCOCH:CH2 (n = 4-12, av. 7), and AIBN were mixed and refluxed in trifluorotoluene to form a graft copolymer (III) having .hivin.Mn 10,800 and contg. 40% fluoroalkyl acrylate units. One part III was dissolved in 100 parts 20% soln. of PMMA [9011-14-7] in I along with dicumyl peroxide and benzylthiourea (cocatalyst), and the mixt. was cast between PTFE [9002-84-0] and PET [25038-59-9] surfaces and allowed to polymerize 1 day at room temp. to form a plastic sheet, whose PTFE- and PET-molded sides showed water contact angle 120.degree. and 72.degree., resp., vs. 80.degree. and 70.degree. for a sheet prepd. similarly without III.

ST molded plastic variable wettability; water repellenceplastic mold dependent; oil repellence plastic mold dependent; surface active polymer contg molding; hydrophilic hydrophobic segmented graft copolymer; macromonomer graft copolymd blend molding

IT Glass, oxide
RL: USES (Uses)
(molds, vinyl monomer compns. contg. surface-active graft copolymers forming hydrophilic surfaces in contact with)

IT Waterproofness and Water-repellency
Wettability
(plastic moldings with variable, detd. by mold material)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(surface-active graft copolymer blends, moldings, with surface wettability detd. by mold material)

IT Plastics, film
RL: USES (Uses)
(vinyl polymer blends with surface-active graft copolymers, with wettability detd. by casting surface)

IT Plastics, molded
RL: USES (Uses)
(vinyl polymer blends with surface-active graft copolymers, with wettability detd. by mold material)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(di-Me, hydroxy-terminated, reaction products with vinyl chlorosilanes, graft copolymers with Me methacrylate, surface-active, for molded plastics with variable wettability)

IT Polymerization
(graft, of vinyl-terminated prepolymers with hydrophilic or hydrophobic monomers, for molded plastics with variable wettability)
IT Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(unsatd., surface-active graft copolymer blends, moldings, with surface wettability detd. by mold material)
IT **79-10-7D**, fluoroaklyl **esters**, polymers with glycidyl **methacrylate ester** of Me **methacrylate-thioglycolic** acid telomer 80-62-6D, polymers with vinyl-terminated hydrophilic or hydrophobic prepolymers 18301-56-9D, reaction products with hydroxy-terminated siloxanes, polymers with Me methacrylate 96595-56-1D, polymers with hydrophilic or hydrophobic vinyl compds.
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, surface-active, vinyl monomer compns. contg., for plastic moldings with variable wettability)
IT 25038-59-9, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(molds, vinyl monomer compns. contg. surface-active graft copolymers forming hydrophilic surfaces in contact with)
IT 9002-84-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(molds, vinyl monomer compns. contg. surface-active graft copolymers forming hydrophobic surfaces in contact with)
IT 100-42-5D, polymers with unsatd. polyesters 25053-15-0 96536-62-8 96595-53-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(surface-active graft copolymer blends, moldings, with surface wettability detd. by mold material)
IT 9011-14-7
RL: PRP (Properties)
(surface-active graft copolymer blends, moldings, with surface wettability detd. by mold material)

L24 ANSWER 36 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1985:150997 HCAPLUS
DN 102:150997
TI Acrylic composition for coatings
IN Yakovleva, R. A.; Kuznetsova, V. M.; Danilyuk, O. A.; Podgornaya, L. F.; Lebedev, V. S.; Shul'ga, R. P.; Meleshevich, A. P.; Vishev, Yu. V.; Atamanenko, V. I.
PA Kharkov Polytechnic Institute, USSR; All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Resins
SO U.S.S.R.
From: Otkrytiya, Izobret. 1984, (44), 75.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
IC C09D003-68; C08L067-06; G03C001-68
CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	SU 1126583	A1	19841130	SU 1982-3458187	19820506
PRAI	SU 1982-3458187		19820506		

AB A compn. contg. 95.24-99.01% polypropylene glycol triol triacrylate and 0.99-4.76% bis[2-(2-methacryloyloxyethoxy)ethyl] phthalate [3052-65-1]

requires a low radiation dose for hardening, and coatings prepd. from the compn. have good physicomech. properties.

ST polyoxypropylene triol triacrylate coating; acrylate polymer coating radiocrosslinkable; oligoester methacrylate coating

IT Coating materials
(radiation-curable, polypropylene glycol triol triacrylate-oligoester methacrylate mixts. for)

IT **79-10-7D, esters** with polypropylene **glycol** triols 25322-69-4D, triol derivs., triacrylate esters
RL: USES (Uses)
(oligoester **methacrylate** mixts. with, for radiation-hardenable coatings)

IT 3052-65-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(polypropylene glycol triol triacrylate contg., for radiation-curable coatings)

L24 ANSWER 37 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1984:8424 HCAPLUS
DN 100:8424
TI Composition for printing carpets produced from polyamide fibers
IN Didenko, M. A.; Gandurina, N. V.; Mel'nikov, B. N.; Leoshkevich, I. S.
PA All-Union Scientific-Research and Experimental Institute for the Processing of Chemical Fibers, USSR
SO U.S.S.R.
From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1983, (28), 121.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
IC D06P003-24; D06P001-651
CC 40-6 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	SU 1032070	A1	19830730	SU 1979-2878995	19791225
	DD 230289	A3	19851127	DD 1982-238449	19820326
PRAI	SU 1979-2878995		19791225		

AB A compn. ensuring a high degree of dye fixation and rubbing resistance of colors on the carpets contains 2-5 wt.% polyoxypropylene glycol Bu ether [9003-13-8] in addn. to 1-3% acid or acid metal-contg. dye, 2-3% ternary copolymer of C4-C10 .alpha.-unsatd. acid, alkyl acrylate, and diethylene glycol methacrylate, with the balance being H2O.

ST polyoxypropylene butyl ether printing carpet; polyamide carpet printing fixation; acrylic polymer printing polyamide carpet

IT Textile printing
(on polyamide carpets, dye fixation agents for, polyoxypropylene Bu ether and acrylic copolymers as)

IT Carpets
(polyamide fiber, printing of, dye fixation agents for, polyoxypropylene Bu ether and acrylic polymers as)

IT **79-10-7D**, alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and unsatd. acids 9003-13-8
42612-27-1D, polymers with alkyl acrylates and unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye fixation agents, in printing of polyamide carpets)

L24 ANSWER 38 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1983:524012 HCAPLUS

DN 99:124012
TI Color-yield improving agents
PA Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC D06P005-08
CC 40-6 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58041980	A2	19830311	JP 1981-134211	19810828
	JP 01024918	B4	19890515		
PRAI	JP 1981-134211		19810828		

AB Polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylate graft copolymers contg. polyfluoroalkyl groups are useful as color-yield improving agents for synthetic fibers. Thus, 284 g CH2:CHCO2CH2CH2R (R is C6F13-C13F37) was oligomerized in the presence of 3.9 g thioglycerol and esterified with 6.79 g acryloyl chloride to give an acrylate ester which (2 g) was copolymd. with 9 g polypropylene glycol methacrylate to give a graft copolymer (I). A black polyester fabric was treated with a liquor contg. 0.6% I, dried, and heat-treated 3 min at 150.degree. to give an oil- and water-resistant black fabric with high color depth.

ST polyester dyeing color depth; fluoropolymer polyoxyalkylene color yield improver; color yield improver polyester dyeing; waterproofing agent polyoxyalkylene fluoropolymer; oilproofing agent polyoxyalkylene fluoropolymer

IT Dyeing
(of polyester fibers, polyoxyalkylene graft fluoropolymers as color-yield improving agents for)

IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(water- and oilproofing agents, polyoxyalkylene graft fluoropolymers as)

IT Oilproofing
Waterproofing
(agents, polyoxyalkylene graft fluoropolymers as, for polyester fibers)

IT Fluoropolymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, graft, color-yield improving agents, for dyeing of polyester fibers)

IT 78-94-4D, polymers with thioglycerol, acryloyl chloride, polyalkylene glycol methacrylates and 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylates **79-10-7D**, 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl **esters**, polymers with thioglycerol, acryloyl chloride and polyalkylene **glycol methacrylates** 96-27-5D, polymers with 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylate, acryloyl chloride and polyalkylene glycol methacrylate 100-42-5D, polymer with thioglycerol, acryloyl chloride, polypropylene glycol methacrylate, 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylates and N-butoxymethylacrylamide 814-68-6D, polymers with 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylates, thioglycerol and polyalkylene glycol methacrylate 1852-16-0D, polymers with thioglycerol, acryloyl chloride, polypropylene glycol methacrylate, 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylates and styrene 25736-86-1D, polymers with 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylates, acryloyl chloride and thioglycerol 39420-45-6D, polymers with 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl acrylates, acryloyl chloride and thioglycerol
RL: USES (Uses)

(graft, color-yield improving agents, for polyester fibers)

L24 ANSWER 39 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1983:127640 HCAPLUS
DN 98:127640
TI Finishing of dyed fabrics for deep shades
PA Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC D06P005-08
CC 40-6 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57176274	A2	19821029	JP 1981-61478	19810424
	JP 63067590	B4	19881226		
PRAI	JP 1981-61478		19810424		

AB Dyed fabrics finished with a block graft copolymer contg. perfluoroalkyl groups have deep shades. Thus, 284 g CH2:CHCO2CH2CH2R (R = C6F13 - C18H37) was polymd. with 3.9 g thioglycol to give a polymer which was esterified with 6.79 g acryloyl chloride to give an ester (I). I (2 g) was polymd. with 9 g 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and 9 g polypropylene glycol methacrylate to give a graft copolymer (II). A black polyester georgette was treated with a liquor contg. 0.6% II for 20 s, dried, and heat-treated 3 min at 150.degree. to give a black fabric with deep shade, whereas the black shade was light for the untreated fabric.

ST polyester fabric dyeing shade; fluoropolymer finish polyester fabric; fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer finish polyester; dyeing shade textile; black shade polyester fabric

IT Fluoropolymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, block, finishes, for dyed polyester fabrics, for deep shades)

IT Dyeing
(of polyester fabrics, in deep shade, block methacrylate graft copolymers contg. perfluoroalkyl groups as finishes for)

IT Polymerization
(graft, of perfluoroalkylethyl (meth)acrylate, on (meth)acrylate polymers, for finishes for dyed polyester fabrics)

IT Glycols, polymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(thio-, graft polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylate, acryloyl chloride and (meth)acrylate compds., as finishes for dyed polyester fabrics)

IT 79-41-4D, perfluoroalkylethyl esters, polymers with thioglycols, acryloyl chloride, Et acrylate and methoxyethyl acrylate 106-91-2D, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylate, thioglycols, acryloyl chloride and stearyl methacrylate 3121-61-7D, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl methacrylate, thioglycols, acryloyl chloride and Et acrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, block, finishes, for dyed polyester fabrics)

IT 103-11-7D, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylate, thioglycols, acryloyl chloride and (meth)acrylate compds. 32360-05-7D, polymers with perfluoroalkyl acrylate, thioglycols, acryolyl chloride and glycidyl methacrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, blocked, finishes, for dyed polyester fabrics)

IT **79-10-7D**, C6-18 perfluoroalkylethyl **esters**, polymers with **thioglycol**, acryloyl chloride, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and polypropylene **glycol methacrylate** 814-68-6D, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl (meth)acrylate, thioglycols and (meth)acrylate compds. 25852-47-5D, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl acrylate, thioglycol, acryloyl chloride and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 25852-49-7D, polymers with perfluoroalkyl acrylate, thioglycols, acryloyl chloride and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, finishes, for dyed polyester fabrics)

L24 ANSWER 40 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1982:164073 HCAPLUS
DN 96:164073
TI Composition for printing natural or synthetic textile material
IN Gandurin, L. I.; Didenko, M. A.; Vedeneeva, S. N.; Stepina, T. A.; Deshina, N. V.; Lukina, E. M.; Soldatov, V. M.
PA All-Union Scientific-Research and Experimental Institute for the Processing of Chemical Fibers, USSR
SO U.S.S.R.
From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1981, (47), 117.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
IC C09B067-00; D06P001-52
CC 40-6 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI SU 891725	A1	19811223	SU 1977-2480661	19770426
PRAI SU 1977-2480661		19770426		

AB Addn. of 0.05-1 wt.% Ti(OBu)4 [5593-70-4] to a compn. contg. reactive, acid, or disperse dyes 2-3, urea [57-13-6] 0.1-10, NaHCO3 0.001-3, a ternary copolymer of C4-C10-alkyl acrylate, L-unsatd. acid (sic), and diethylene glycol methacrylate in the proportion (0.2-0.4):(0.6-0.8):(0.01-0.001) as thickener, and H2O (to 100 wt.%) increases the intensity of the color and its resistance to perspiration and alk. treatment, as well as the viscosity of the compn.
ST printing paste textile; titanium butoxide textile printing; acrylate copolymer thickener printing; thickener textile printing paste; methacrylate copolymer thickener printing; urea paste textile printing
IT Thickening agents
(acrylate terpolymers, for pastes contg. titanium tetrabutoxide for textile printing)
IT Textile printing
(pastes, contg. titanium tetrabutoxide, for improved viscosity and color fastness)
IT 5593-70-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(printing pastes contg., for textiles)
IT 57-13-6, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(printing pastes, contg. titanium tetrabutoxide, for textiles)
IT **79-10-7D**, C4-10 alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and unsatd. acids 42612-27-1D, polymers with C4-10 alkyl acrylate and unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(thickeners, for printing pastes contg. titanium tetrabutoxide)

L24 ANSWER 41 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1979:576616 HCAPLUS
DN 91:176616
TI Composition for heat-transfer printing of textiles from polyester, polyamide, and triacetate fibers
IN Gandurin, L. I.; Didenko, M. A.; Ivanova, L. A.; Stepanova, L. N.; Semenov, V. N.
PA All-Union Scientific-Research and Experimental Institute for the Processing of Chemical Fibers, USSR
SO U.S.S.R.
From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1979, (28), 107.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
IC D06P001-651; D06P005-00
CC 39-7 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI SU 676663	T	19790730	SU 1978-2593466	19780322
PRAI SU 1978-2593466		19780322		

AB Dye fixation is improved by using a compn. comprising Na Sn siliconate 1-5, sublimable disperse dye 2-20, 0.2-0.4:0.6-0.8:0.01-0.001 C4-8 alkyl acrylate-.alpha.-unsatd. acid-diethylene glycol methacrylate terpolymer 1-2, and H2O to 100%.
ST transfer printing synthetic fiber fixation; siloxane tin transfer printing textile; polyester fiber transfer printing; polyamide fiber transfer printing; acetate fiber transfer printing
IT Acetate fibers, uses and miscellaneous
Polyamide fibers, uses and miscellaneous
Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(transfer printing on, disperse dye compns. for, with improved fixation properties)
IT Dyes
(disperse, transfer printing compns. contg., with improved fixation properties)
IT Stannoxanes
(siloxane-, ethylhydroxy, sodium salt, disperse dye compns. contg., for transfer printing)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
(stannoxane-, ethylhydroxy, sodium salt, disperse dye compns. contg., for transfer printing)
IT Textile printing
(transfer, disperse dye compns. for, with improved fixation properties)
IT Carboxylic acids, polymers
(.alpha.-unsatd., polymers with alkyl acrylates and diethylene glycol methacrylate, disperse dye compns. contg., for transfer printing)
IT **79-10-7D**, alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and .alpha.-unsatd. acids
2351-43-1D, polymers with alkyl acrylates and .alpha.-unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(disperse dye compns. contg., for transfer printing on textiles)

L24 ANSWER 42 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1978:548086 HCAPLUS
DN 89:148086

TI Composition for printing textiles from natural and synthetic fibers
IN Gandurin, L. I.; Didenko, M. A.; Vedeneeva, S. N.; Lukina, E. M.
PA All-Union Scientific-Research and Experimental Institute for the Processing of Chemical Fibers, USSR
SO U.S.S.R.
From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1978, 55(28), 115.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
IC C09B067-00
CC 39-7 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	SU 617467	T	19780730	SU 1975-2182370	19751020
	JP 52055787	A2	19770507	JP 1976-114821	19760927
	US 4154711	A	19790515	US 1976-731741	19761012
	FR 2328747	A1	19770520	FR 1976-31042	19761015
	FR 2328747	B1	19790706		
	SE 7611590	A	19770421	SE 1976-11590	19761019
	SE 420933	B	19811109		
	SE 420933	C	19820218		
PRAI	SU 1975-2182370		19751020		

AB Prints having improved resistance to wet friction are obtained by using printing compns. consisting of org. pigment 1.0-8.0, 40% film-forming acrylic dispersion 10.0-25.0, acrylic thickening agent (0.2-0.4:0.6-0.8:0.01-0.001 C4-C10 alkyl acrylate-.alpha.-unsatd. acid-diethylene glycol methacrylate terpolymer) 1.0-2.0, mixt. (1.05-1:3-3.05) of primary aliph. amines with hydrosiloxane 1.0-2.0, and H2O to 100%.

ST textile printing paste; thickener printing paste; acrylic thickener printing paste
IT Thickening agents
(acrylic polymers, textile printing pastes contg., for prints with improved wet-abrasion resistance)
IT Textile printing
(pastes, contg. acrylic thickeners, for prints with improved wet-abrasion resistance)
IT Carboxylic acids, polymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(unsatd., polymers with alkyl acrylates and diethylene glycol methacrylate, thickners, for textile printing pastes)
IT **79-10-7D**, C4-10 alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and .alpha.-unsatd. acids
42612-27-1D, polymers with C4-10 alkyl acrylates and .alpha.-unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(thickening agents, for textile printing paste)

L24 ANSWER 43 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1975:92053 HCAPLUS
DN 82:92053
TI Polyurethanes, polyureas, and polyurethane polyureas
IN Rowe, William; Taudien, Alfred; Deutsch, Albert S.
PA Polychrome Corp.
SO Ger. Offen., 83 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent

LA German
IC C08G
CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 36
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2404239	A1	19740808	DE 1974-2404239	19740130
	CA 1009080	A1	19770426	CA 1973-189271	19731231
	AU 7464780	A1	19750724	AU 1974-64780	19740123
	GB 1464942	A	19770216	GB 1974-3086	19740123
	IT 1008170	A	19761110	IT 1974-48012	19740129
	CH 601837	A	19780714	CH 1974-1198	19740129
	FR 2288757	A1	19760521	FR 1974-3317	19740131
	FR 2288757	B1	19780616		
	NL 7401438	A	19740805	NL 1974-1438	19740201
	JP 50052195	A2	19750509	JP 1974-12909	19740201
	JP 57005804	B4	19820202		
	JP 50114455	A2	19750908	JP 1974-97999	19740828
	JP 58029801	B4	19830624		
	FR 2509743	A1	19830121	FR 1981-13801	19810715
	JP 58027715	A2	19830218	JP 1981-120617	19810731
	JP 02016329	B4	19900416		
PRAI	US 1973-328550		19730201		
	US 1973-328678		19730201		

AB Polyurethanes, polyureas, and polyurethane-polyureas for use in prepg. light-sensitive compns. for the manuf. of presensitized printing plates and the processes for their prepn. are described. Thus, Naix D 520 or PCP 0210 (caprolactonediol with a mol. wt. of 830) 415 g and 4,4'-methylenebis(cyclohexyl diisocyanate) 198 g were heated at .apprx.100.degree. under water-free conditions in sufficient xylene to give a prepolymer which was then treated with a sufficient amt. of ethylenediamine so that the wt. % of free NCO was 0.2-0.3%. The polymer was then treated with dibutyltin dilaurate 0.05% (based on the polymer) in an MeCOEt-ethylene glycol monomethyl ether mixt. at 60.degree. to give the polyurethane-polyurea. This polymer 1000, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate 250, CAB-O-SIL 45, and methylene blue 0.065 g were milled to give a heavy paste to which benzoin methyl ether sensitizer 10 g was added to give a light-sensitive material which could either be stored in a suitable container or thinned with an appropriate solvent and coated on a support to prep. a printing plate.

ST photopolymer urethane urea printing plate
IT Polyureas
Urethane polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(photopolymerizable compns. contg., for presensitized printing plate prepn.)
IT Printing plates
(presensitized, photopolymerizable compns. contg. polyurethane, polyureas, and polyurethane-polyureas for)
IT Poly[oxy(1-oxo-1,6-hexanediyl)], diol and trid derivs., methoxyethanol end-blocked polyurethane-polyureas from
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(photopolymerizable compns. contg. pentaerythritol tetraacryate, benzoin methyl ether and, for presensitized printing plate prepn.)
IT 2-Oxepanone, homopolymer, diol and trid derivs., methoxyethanol end-blocked polyurethane-polyureas from
RL: PREP (Preparation)

(photopolymerizable compns. contg. pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, benzoin methyl ether, and, for presensitized printing plate prepn.)

IT 1,2-Ethanediamine, polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane] and 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[cyclohexanol], methoxyethanol end-blocked
1,2-Ethanediamine, polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], methoxyethanol end-blocked
1,2-Ethanediamine, polymer with 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene and .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), methoxyethanol end-blocked
Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methyl-, polymer with 1,2-ethanediamine and .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), methoxyethanol end-blocked
Cyclohexane, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanato-, polymer with 1,2-ethanediamine and 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[cyclohexanol], methoxyethanol end-blocked
Cyclohexane, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanato-, polymer with 1,2-ethanediamine, methoxyethanol end-blocked
Cyclohexanol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with 1,2-ethanediamine and 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], methoxyethanol end-blocked
Poly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-, polymer with 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene and 1,2-ethanediamine, methoxyethanol end-blocked
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

IT 4986-89-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(photopolymerizable compn. contg. polyurethane-polyureas, benzoin methyl ether, and, for presensitized printing plate prepn.)

IT 67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous 71-23-8, uses and miscellaneous
71-36-3, uses and miscellaneous 109-86-4 1320-67-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(photopolymerizable compns. contg. polyurethane-polyurea end blocked with, for presensitized printing plate prepn.)

IT 61-73-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(photopolymerizable compns. contg. polyurethane-polyureas and, for presensitized printing plate prepn.)

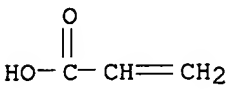
IT 3524-62-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitizer, photopolymerizable compns. contg. polyurethane-polyurea and, for presensitized printing plate prepn.)

IT 3253-41-6P **54533-17-4P** 54612-27-0P 54612-28-1P 54612-29-2P
54612-30-5P 54612-31-6P 54612-32-7P 54612-33-8P 54612-34-9P
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of)

=> d ti 1-43 hitstr

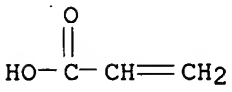
L24 ANSWER 1 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Base cosmetics containing acrylic polymers for makeup with eyebrow pencils
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, alkyl **esters**, polymers with alkyl **methacrylates** and methylstyrene
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(base cosmetics contg. acrylic polymers and optionally antiseptic **glycols** to prevent fading of eyebrow pencils)

RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

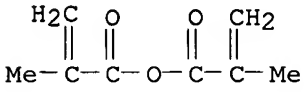


L24 ANSWER 2 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Method for the manufacture of **asymmetrical** (meth)acrylate esters
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, monoesters with polyalkylene **glycols, methacrylate esters**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents; method for the manuf. of **asym.** (meth)acrylate **esters** of polyalkylene **glycols** as crosslinkers)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

applicant



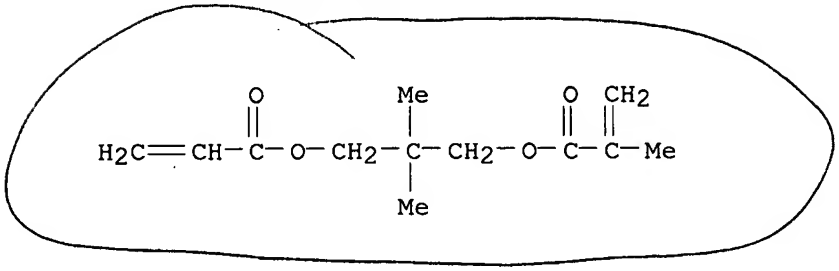
IT **760-93-0D**, Methacrylic anhydride, **esters** with polyalkylene **glycol** acrylate monoesters
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents; method for the manuf. of **asym.** (meth)acrylate **esters** of polyalkylene **glycols** as crosslinkers)
RN 760-93-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 3 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Rapid preparation of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions
IT **406485-97-0P**
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(cellular; prepn. of foam materials from high internal phase emulsions and fast crosslinking)
RN 406485-97-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,2-dimethyl-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl ester, polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate) and 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

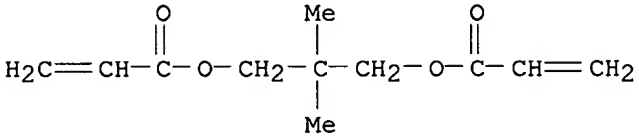
CM 1

CRN 84020-59-7
CMF C12 H18 O4



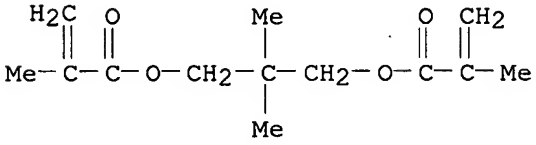
CM 2

CRN 2223-82-7
CMF C11 H16 O4



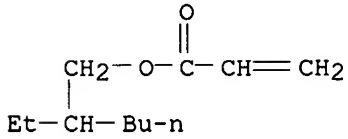
CM 3

CRN 1985-51-9
CMF C13 H20 O4



CM 4

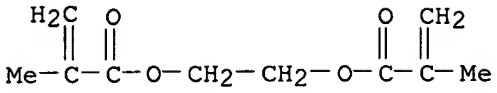
CRN 103-11-7
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 5

CRN 97-90-5

CMF C10 H14 O4



L24 ANSWER 4 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI Lithographic printing plate heat mode type negative image recording material

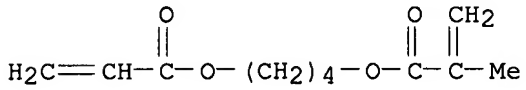
IT **401902-31-6P 401902-55-4P**
RL: PRP (Properties); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(image recording material contg. polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)

RN 401902-31-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

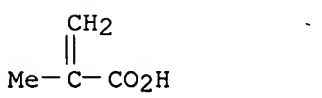
CM 1

CRN 210967-81-0
CMF C11 H16 O4



CM 2

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

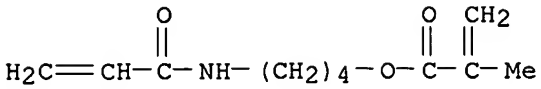


RN 401902-55-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

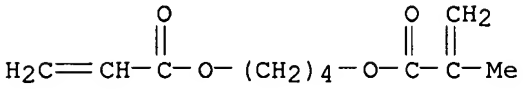
CM 1

CRN 401901-93-7
CMF C11 H17 N O3



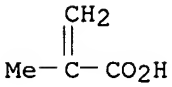
CM 2

CRN 210967-81-0
CMF C11 H16 O4

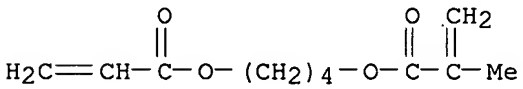


CM 3

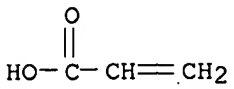
CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



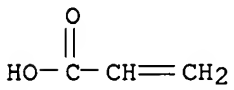
IT **210967-81-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; **PREP (Preparation)**; RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of polymer resin for lithog. printing plate)
RN 210967-81-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 5 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI High-viscosity polyamide compositions for extrusion blow moldings
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, **esters**, polymers with Me **methacrylate**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(high-viscosity glass-fiber-reinforced polyamide compns. for extrusion blow moldings with good resistance to **glycol**-water mixts. and surface smoothness)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



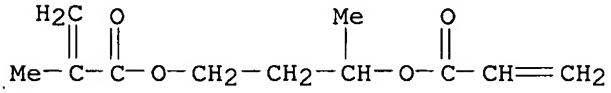
L24 ANSWER 6 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Pretreatment methods and compositions for carbon dioxide dry cleaning
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, tetrahydroperfluoroalkyl **esters**, polymers with Bu acrylate, polyethylene **glycol methacrylate**, and stearyl acrylate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pretreatment surfactant; pretreatment compns. contg. surfactants for carbon dioxide dry cleaning)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 7 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compositions
IT **240122-57-0P**
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(dental paste-type glass ionomer cement compns.)
RN 240122-57-0 HCAPLUS
CN 11,14-Dioxa-2,9-diazaheptadec-16-enoic acid, 4,4,6-triethyl-16-methyl-10,15-dioxo-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

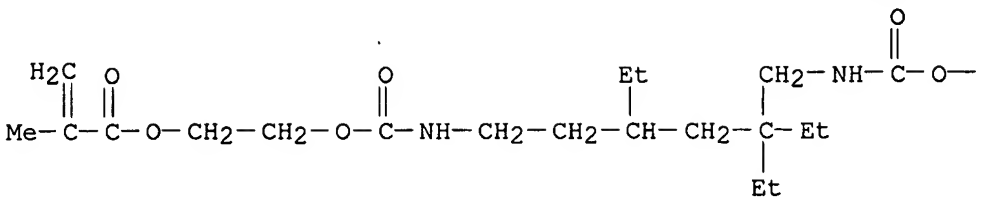
CRN 240122-56-9
CMF C11 H16 O4



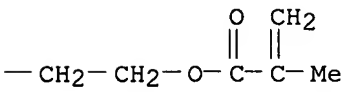
CM 2

CRN 240122-51-4
CMF C26 H44 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

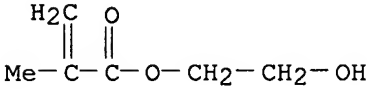


PAGE 1-B



CM 3

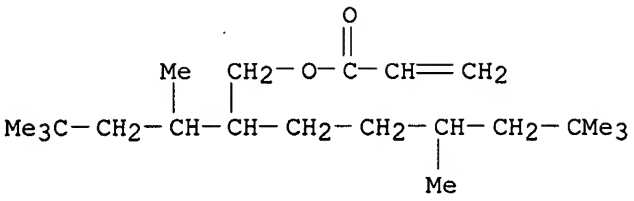
CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



L24 ANSWER 8 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Fluorine-containing surfactants and coating or resist compositions containing them
IT **216965-88-7P 216965-89-8P 216965-90-1P 217174-83-9P**
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(fluoroalkyl (meth)acrylate polymer surfactants for leveling agents for coatings and resists with good recoating properties)
RN 216965-88-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, oxybis(2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyl) ester, polymer with 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, .alpha.-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-propenoate and 5,7,7-trimethyl-2-(1,3,3-trimethylbutyl)octyl 2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

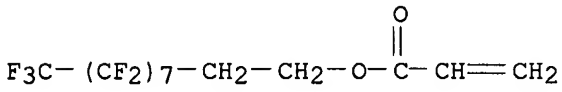
CM 1

CRN 192181-67-2
CMF C21 H40 O2



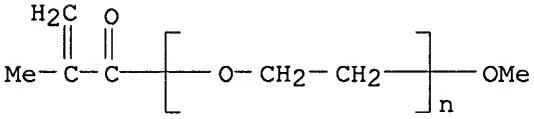
CM 2

CRN 27905-45-9
CMF C13 H7 F17 O2



CM 3

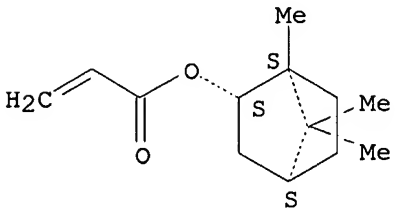
CRN 26915-72-0
CMF (C2 H4 O)n C5 H8 O2
CCI PMS



CM 4

CRN 5888-33-5
CMF C13 H20 O2

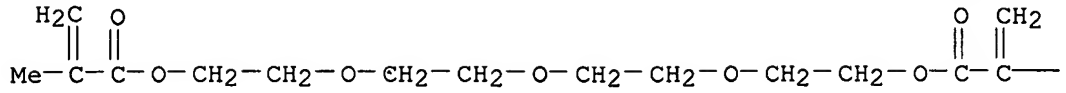
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 5

CRN 109-17-1
CMF C16 H26 O7

PAGE 1-A



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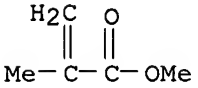
—Me

CM 6

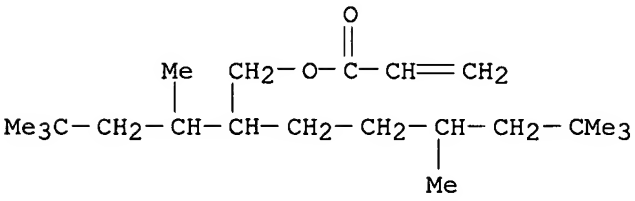
CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 216965-89-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, oxybis(2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyl) ester, polymer with 2-[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]propylamino]ethyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and 5,7,7-trimethyl-2-(1,3,3-trimethylbutyl)octyl 2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

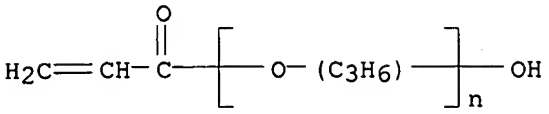
CM 1

CRN 192181-67-2
CMF C21 H40 O2



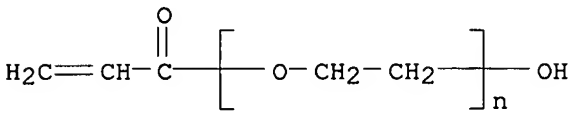
CM 2

CRN 50858-51-0
CMF (C3 H6 O)n C3 H4 O2
CCI IDS, PMS



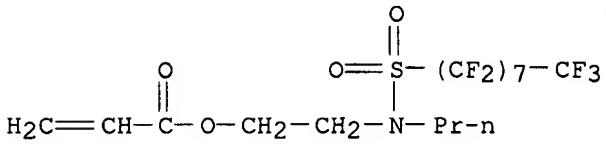
CM 3

CRN 26403-58-7
CMF (C2 H4 O)n C3 H4 O2
CCI PMS



CM 4

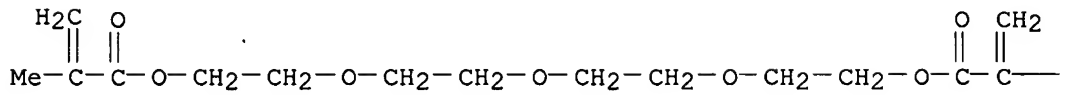
CRN 2357-60-0
CMF C16 H14 F17 N O4 S



CM 5

CRN 109-17-1
CMF C16 H26 O7

PAGE 1-A

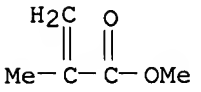


PAGE 1-B

—Me

CM 6

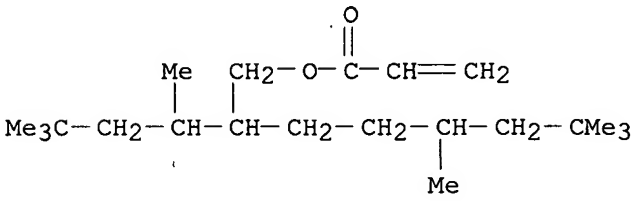
CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 216965-90-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, oxybis(2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyl) ester, polymer with 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 5,7,7-trimethyl-2-(1,3,3-trimethylbutyl)octyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

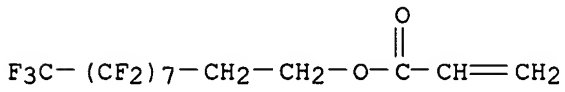
CM 1

CRN 192181-67-2
CMF C21 H40 O2



CM 2

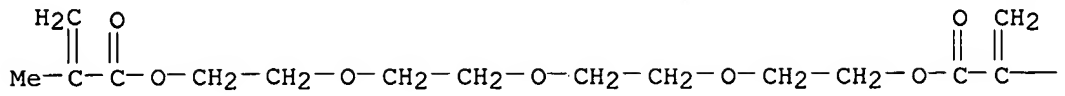
CRN 27905-45-9
CMF C13 H7 F17 O2



CM 3

CRN 109-17-1
CMF C16 H26 O7

PAGE 1-A



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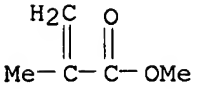
—Me

CM 4

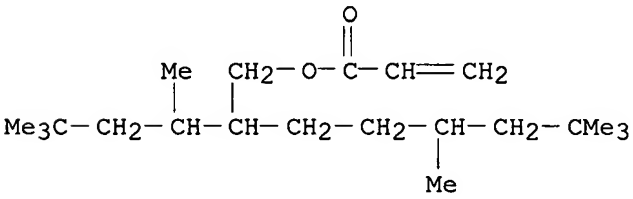
CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 217174-83-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, oxybis(2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyl) ester, polymer with 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane mono-2-propenoate, and 5,7,7-trimethyl-2-(1,3,3-trimethylbutyl)octyl 2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

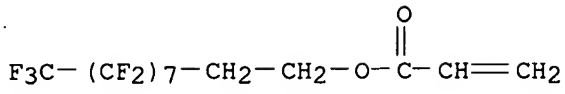
CM 1

CRN 192181-67-2
CMF C21 H40 O2



CM 2

CRN 27905-45-9
CMF C13 H7 F17 O2



CM 3

CRN 109-17-1
CMF C16 H26 O7

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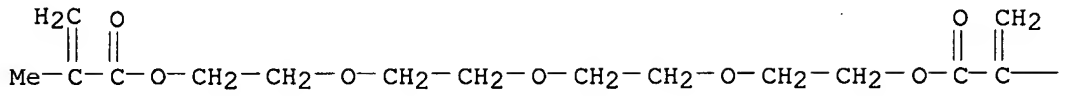

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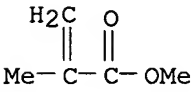
—Me

CM 4

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

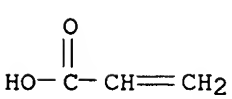


CM 5

CRN 9041-78-5
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . C3 H4 O2

CM 6

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2

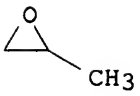


CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



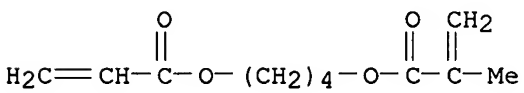
CM 9

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI A process for preparing polymeric microgels
IT **210967-82-1P**, 1,4-Butanediol acrylate methacrylate-tert-butylstyrene copolymer
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)**
(microgel; manuf. of polymeric microgels by reaction of alkoxyamines with crosslinking monomers and optionally other monomers)
RN 210967-82-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl ester, polymer with (1,1-dimethylethyl)ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 210967-81-0
CMF C11 H16 O4



CM 2

CRN 25338-51-6
CMF C12 H16
CCI IDS

D1— CH═ CH_2

D1— Bu-t

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Photopolymerizable compositions having good sensitivity in visible to near-infrared regions
IT **211796-70-2P**
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(photopolymerizable compns. having good sensitivity in visible to near-IR regions)
RN 211796-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN 11,15-Dioxa-2,9-diazaoctadec-17-enoic acid, 17-methyl-10,16-dioxo-13,13-bis[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-, 3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-2,2-bis[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]propyl ester, polymer with 2-[[3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-2,2-bis[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]propoxy]methyl]-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 211796-69-9
CMF C38 H52 N2 O16

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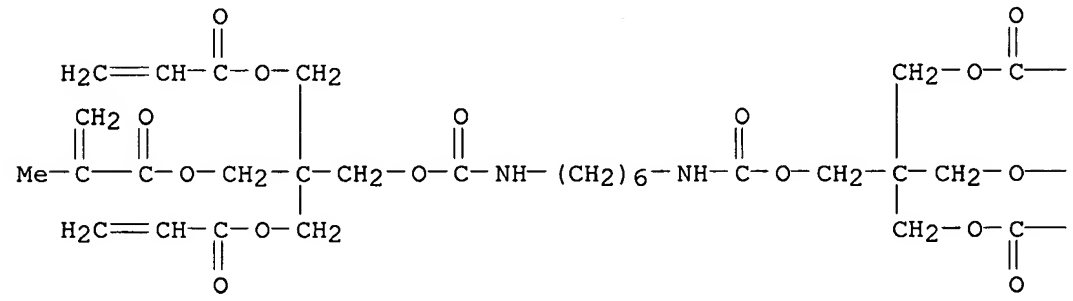
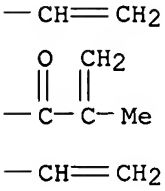
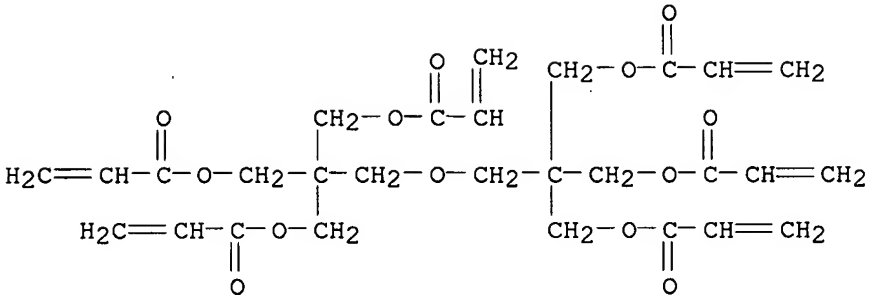


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

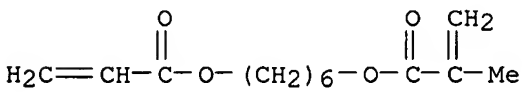
CRN 29570-58-9
CMF C28 H34 O13



L24 ANSWER 11 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Liquid crystal microcapsules for recording material and heat-sensitive reversible display medium
IT **205183-39-7P**
RL: DEV (Device component use); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(liq. crystal microcapsules for recording material and heat-sensitive reversible display medium)
RN 205183-39-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with 6-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]hexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

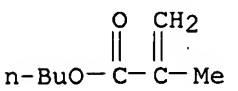
CM 1

CRN 205183-38-6
CMF C13 H20 O4

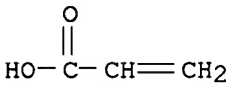


CM 2

CRN 97-88-1
CMF C8 H14 O2



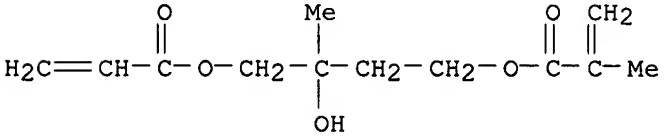
L24 ANSWER 12 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Hair treatment compositions containing polyalkylene glycol carboxylates and cationic polymers
IT **79-10-7D**, 2-Propenoic acid, alkyl **esters**, polymers with alkylacrylamide and alkyl aminoacrylate and polyethylene **glycol methacrylate**, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair treatment compns. contg. polyalkylene **glycol** carboxylates and cationic polymers)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 13 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Adhesive films using epoxy acrylic resin compositions
IT **181221-54-5P 181221-68-1P 181221-73-8P**
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(UV-cured epoxy acrylic resin compns. for adhesive films)
RN 181221-54-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl ester, polymer with ACR-H 3615S, cyanoguanidine, 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl 2-propenoate, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 181221-53-4
CMF C12 H18 O5



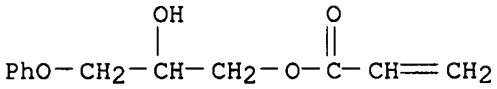
CM 2

CRN 149175-35-9
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

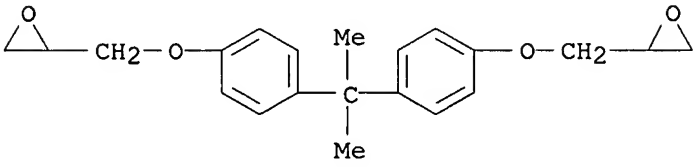
CM 3

CRN 16969-10-1
CMF C12 H14 O4



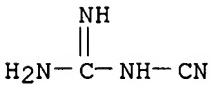
CM 4

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



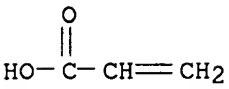
CM 5

CRN 461-58-5
CMF C2 H4 N4



CM 6

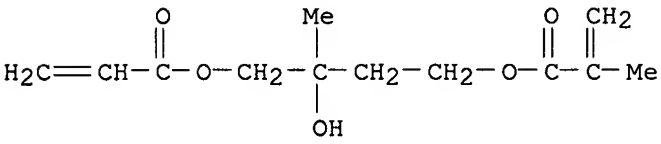
CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 181221-68-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, cyclohexyl ester, polymer with ACR-H 3615S, cyanoguanidine, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl 2-propenoate, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 181221-53-4
CMF C12 H18 O5



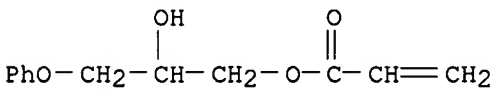
CM 2

CRN 149175-35-9
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

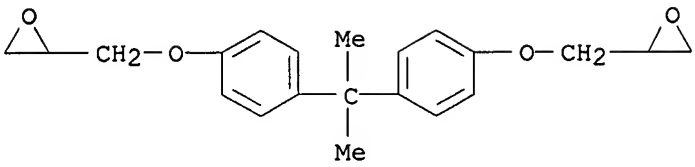
CM 3

CRN 16969-10-1
CMF C12 H14 O4



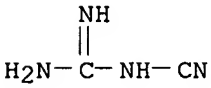
CM 4

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



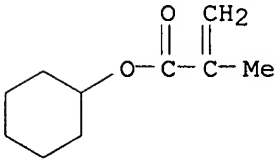
CM 5

CRN 461-58-5
CMF C2 H4 N4



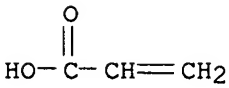
CM 6

CRN 101-43-9
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 7

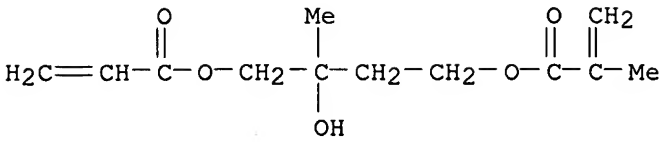
CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 181221-73-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butyl ester, polymer with ACR-H 3615S, cyanoguanidine, DEN 438, 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl 2-propenoate and oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 181221-53-4
CMF C12 H18 O5



CM 2

CRN 149175-35-9
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

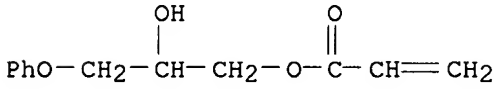
CM 3

CRN 63957-64-2
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

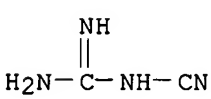
CM 4

CRN 16969-10-1
CMF C12 H14 O4



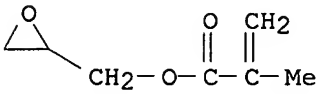
CM 5

CRN 461-58-5
CMF C2 H4 N4

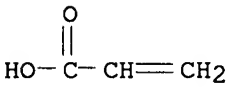


CM 6

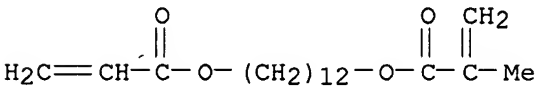
CRN 106-91-2
CMF C7 H10 O3



L24 ANSWER 14 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Curable alkyl acrylate-ethylene glycol methacrylate adhesive composition for manufacturing of silicate triplex
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, C4-8 alkyl **esters**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(curable adhesive compn. contg.; curable alkyl acrylate-ethylene **glycol methacrylate** adhesive compn. for manufg. of silicate triplex)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 15 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Sulfonated polyol acrylates as reactive emulsifiers for emulsion polymerization of radically polymerizable compounds
IT **173388-70-0DP**, sulfonated
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PREP (Preparation)**; RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(manuf. as reactive emulsifiers for emulsion polymn. of radically polymerizable compds.)
RN 173388-70-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 12-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]dodecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

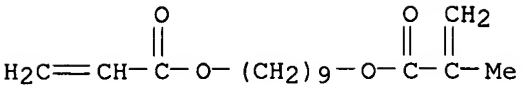


L24 ANSWER 16 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Waterless lithographic printing plates
IT **172871-59-9P**
RL: DEV (Device component use); **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(waterless lithog. printing plates contg. ethylenic photopolymerizable adhesive layers and silicon rubber layers)
RN 172871-59-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with .alpha.-(2-aminomethylethyl)-.omega.-(2-aminomethylethoxy)poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], 1,3-benzenedimethanamine, (methoxymethyl)oxirane and 9-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]nonyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

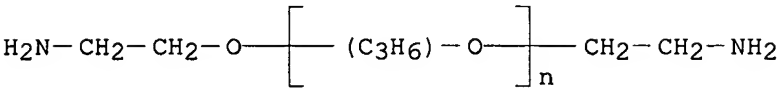
CM 1

CRN 172871-58-8
CMF C16 H26 O4



CM 2

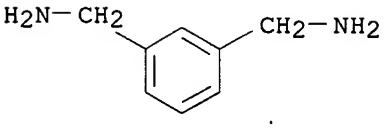
CRN 9046-10-0
CMF (C3 H6 O)n C6 H16 N2 O
CCI IDS, PMS



2 (D1—Me)

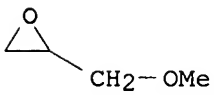
CM 3

CRN 1477-55-0
CMF C8 H12 N2



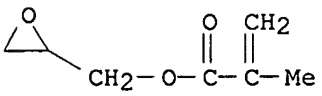
CM 4

CRN 930-37-0
CMF C4 H8 O2



CM 5

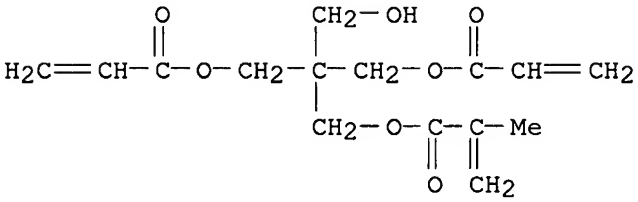
CRN 106-91-2
CMF C7 H10 O3



L24 ANSWER 17 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Compositions for photopolymerization
IT **161273-07-0P**
RL: **IMF (Industrial manufacture)**; POF (Polymer in formulation); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(compns. for photopolymn.)
RN 161273-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dodecanoic acid, diester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, adduct with [3-[(carboxyamino)methyl]-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl]carbamic acid and 2,2-bis[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-3-hydroxypropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (1:1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

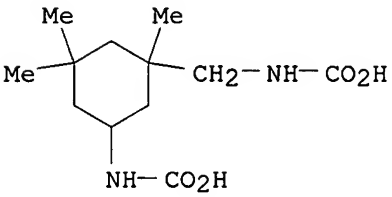
CM 1

CRN 161057-45-0
CMF C15 H20 O7



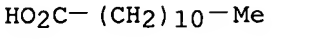
CM 2

CRN 52337-42-5
CMF C12 H22 N2 O4



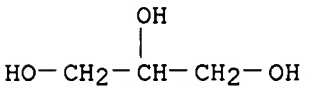
CM 3

CRN 143-07-7
CMF C12 H24 O2

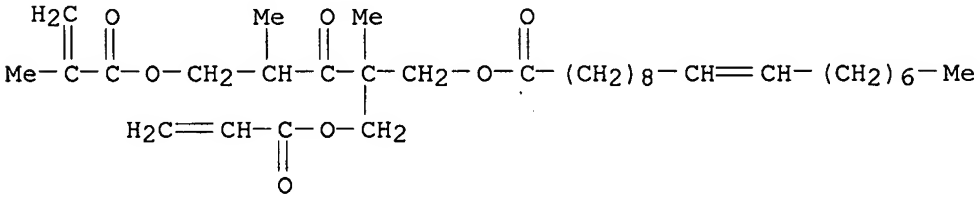


CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



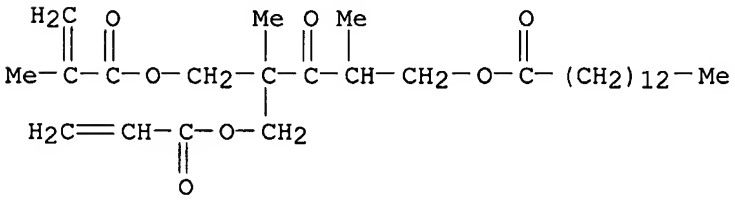
L24 ANSWER 18 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI .beta.-Keto mixed acylate monomers and pollution-free coatings containing them as diluents
IT **159323-78-1P 159602-10-5P**
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, as pollution-free diluents for adhesives, coatings or inks)
RN 159323-78-1 HCAPLUS
CN 10-Octadecenoic acid, 2,4-dimethyl-5-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-3-oxo-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]pentyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



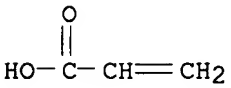
RN 159602-10-5 HCAPLUS
CN Tetradecenoic acid, 2,4-dimethyl-4-[[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-3-oxo-5-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]pentyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

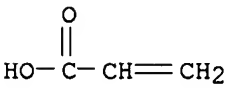
CRN 159602-09-2
CMF C29 H48 O7



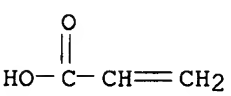
L24 ANSWER 19 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Liquid-crystal devices with orientation film from polyamic acid composition containing acrylates
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, **esters**, polymers
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(liq.-crystal display devices with polyimide orientation film from compn. contg. (poly)alkylene **glycol** di(meth)acrylates or alkyl acrylate-alkyl **methacrylate** copolymers)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 20 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Surface hydrophobic treatment of blood-collecting tube for long term storage
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, perfluoroalkyl **esters**, copolymers with polyethylene **glycol** dimethacrylate and Bu **methacrylate**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(surface hydrophobic treatment of blood collecting tube with, for preventing reagent deterioration for long term storage)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

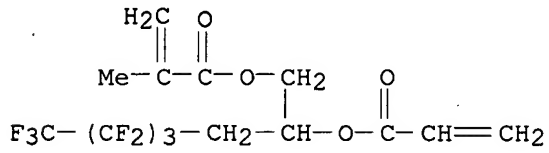


L24 ANSWER 21 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Clouding-resistant adhesive sheets
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, **esters**, urethane derivs., polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and neopentyl **glycol** diacrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings, on adhesive sheets, for clouding resistance)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

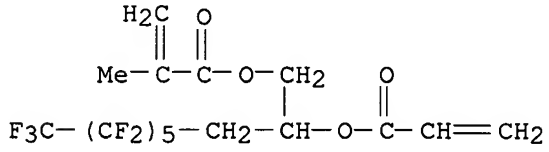


L24 ANSWER 22 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Fluorine-containing (meth)acrylate esters, their manufacture, resin compositions, optical fiber coatings, and their cured products

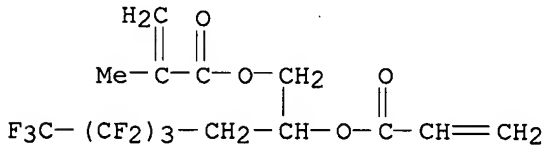
IT **146955-34-2P 146955-35-3P**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **PREP (Preparation)**; PROC (Process)
(prepn. and polymn. of)
RN 146955-34-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-nonafluoro-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]heptyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 146955-35-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-tridecafluoro-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]nonyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



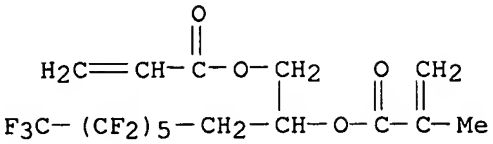
IT **146955-34-2DP**, polymers with urethane acrylates
147666-99-7P 147667-00-3P
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, with low refractive index, for optical fiber coatings)
RN 146955-34-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-nonafluoro-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]heptyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 147666-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-nonafluoro-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]heptyl ester, polymer with 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-1-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]octyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

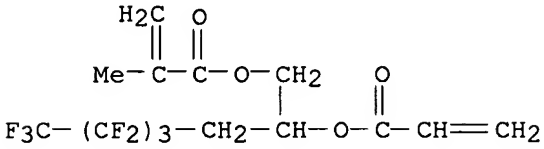
CM 1

CRN 146955-38-6
CMF C16 H13 F13 O4



CM 2

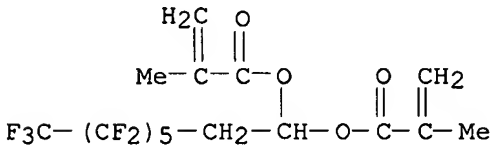
CRN 146955-34-2
CMF C14 H13 F9 O4



RN 147667-00-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1-(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-heptadecafluorononyl)-1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluoro-1-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]decyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctylidene bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate) and 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-tridecafluoro-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]nonyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

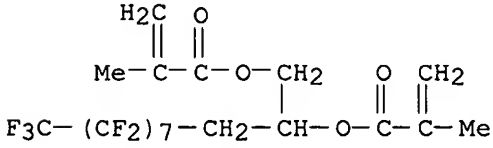
CM 1

CRN 147187-60-8
CMF C16 H13 F13 O4



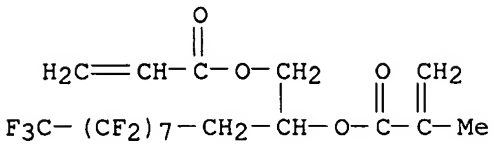
CM 2

CRN 147187-59-5
CMF C19 H15 F17 O4



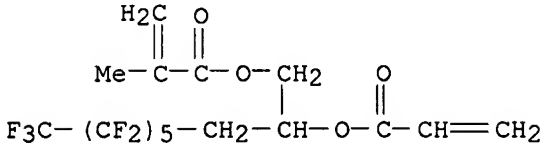
CM 3

CRN 146955-39-7
CMF C18 H13 F17 O4



CM 4

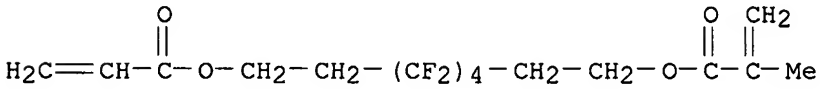
CRN 146955-35-3
CMF C16 H13 F13 O4



L24 ANSWER 23 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Copolymer contact lenses with excellent oxygen permeability
IT **144921-50-6P**
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, for content lenses with improved oxygen permeability)
RN 144921-50-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethenyl ester, polymer with 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6-octafluoro-8-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]octyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid and 3-[3,3,3-trimethyl-1,1-bis[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

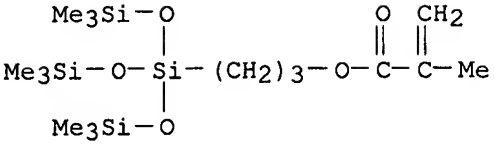
CM 1

CRN 144921-49-3
CMF C15 H16 F8 O4



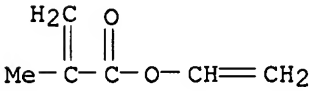
CM 2

CRN 17096-07-0
CMF C16 H38 O5 Si4



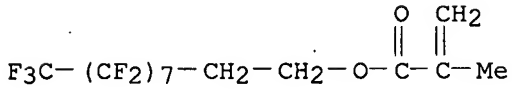
CM 3

CRN 4245-37-8
CMF C6 H8 O2



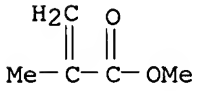
CM 4

CRN 1996-88-9
CMF C14 H9 F17 O2



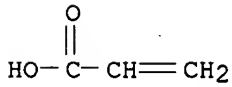
CM 5

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

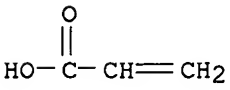


CM 6

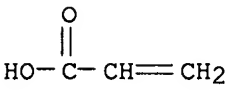
CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



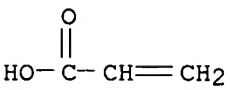
L24 ANSWER 24 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Manufacture of oil- and water-repellent emulsions with high flash point
IT **79-10-7DP**, Acrylic acid, perfluoroalkylethyl **esters**, polymers with stearyl **methacrylate** and benzyl **methacrylate** and polypropylene **glycol** monomethacrylate and N-methylolacrylamide
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(emulsions, prepn. of, oil- and water-repellent, with high flash point, for treating fibers)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 25 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Polymer solid electrolytes forming films with good flexibility
IT **79-10-7D**, Acrylic acid, ethylene oxide-methylene oxide copolymer **esters**, polymer with polyethylene **glycol** Me ether **methacrylate**
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithium perchlorate-contg., for flexible polyelectrolyte films)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 26 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Washfast water- and soiling-resistant fabrics and their manufacture
IT **79-10-7D**, 2-Propenoic acid, fluoroalkyl **esters**, polymers with polyethylene **glycol** Me ether **methacrylate**, Me **methacrylate** and N-(butoxymethyl)acrylamide
RL: USES (Uses)
(water- and soilproofing agents, for polyester fibers, washfast)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 27 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI High-contrast silver halide photographic material containing hydrazine derivative and crosslinked polymer
IT **113723-39-0P**

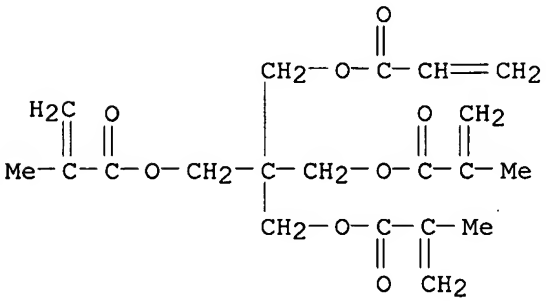
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of, for use in high-contrast silver halide photog. materials contg. hydrazine deriv.)

RN 113723-39-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 2-[[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate) and sodium 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

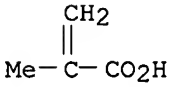
CM 1

CRN 109798-79-0
CMF C20 H26 O8



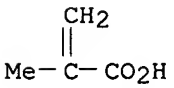
CM 2

CRN 5536-61-8
CMF C4 H6 O2 . Na



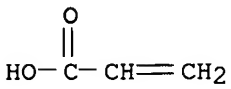
CM 3

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



L24 ANSWER 28 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

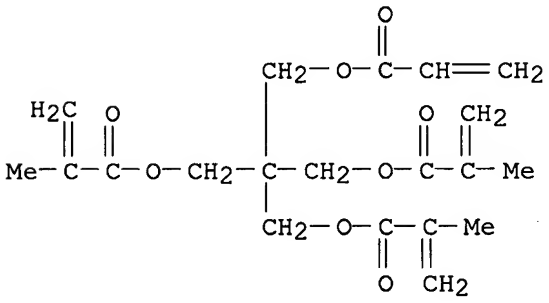
TI Castable optical resins
IT **79-10-7D, esters** with polybutadiene **glycol,** polymers with dicyclopentadienyl **methacrylate**
RL: USES (Uses)
(optical materials, impact-resistant and castable)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 29 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Silver halide photographic material with improved antistatic properties
IT **109798-80-3P**
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. and use of, as photog. antistatic agent)
RN 109798-80-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, sodium salt, polymer with 2-[[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

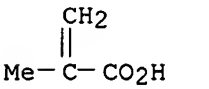
CM 1

CRN 109798-79-0
CMF C20 H26 O8

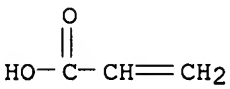


CM 2

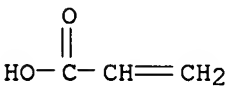
CRN 5536-61-8
CMF C4 H6 O2 . Na



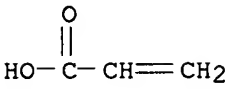
L24 ANSWER 30 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Electrophotographic plate cleaning blades
IT **79-10-7D**, alkyl **esters**, fluorinated, polymers with glycidyl **methacrylate**-**thioglycolic** acid-terminated poly(Me **methacrylate**) **esters**
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, coatings, on electrophotog. plate cleaning blades)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



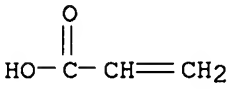
L24 ANSWER 31 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Carrier for two-component electrostatographic developer
IT **79-10-7D**, fluoroalkyl **ester**, polymer with Me **methacrylate** and **thioglycolic** acid and glycidyl **methacrylate**
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, electrostatog. carrier coated with, for improved resistance to humidity)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



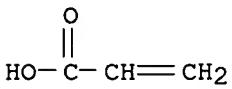
L24 ANSWER 32 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Photographic printing paper supports
IT **79-10-7D**, **ester** oligomers with urethane, polymers with diethylene **glycol** diacrylate and Me **methacrylate**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. paper supports with backside coating contg. cryst. silica powder particles and, electron-beam cured)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



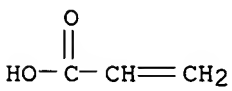
L24 ANSWER 33 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Decolorization of solutions containing radically polymerizable macromonomers or their graft copolymers
IT **79-10-7D**, perfluoroalkylethyl **esters**, polymers with glycidyl **methacrylate**-Me **methacrylate**-**thioglycolic** acid telomer reaction products
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, solns., decolorization of, by steam distn.)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



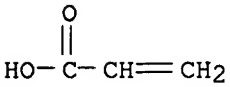
L24 ANSWER 34 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Water and oil repellents with high flash point
IT **79-10-7D**, 2-(perfluoroalkyl)ethyl **esters**, polymers with methylolacrylamide and stearyl **methacrylate** and vinyl chloride
RL: USES (Uses)
(oil- and waterproofing emulsions, in aq. **glycol**)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



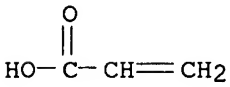
L24 ANSWER 35 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Molding compositions with variable wettability
IT **79-10-7D**, fluoroaklyl **esters**, polymers with glycidyl **methacrylate ester** of Me **methacrylate**-**thioglycolic** acid telomer
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, surface-active, vinyl monomer compns. contg., for plastic moldings with variable wettability)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



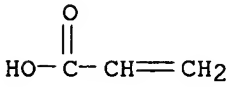
L24 ANSWER 36 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Acrylic composition for coatings
IT **79-10-7D**, **esters** with polypropylene **glycol** triols
RL: USES (Uses)
(oligoester **methacrylate** mixts. with, for radiation-hardenable coatings)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 37 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Composition for printing carpets produced from polyamide fibers
IT **79-10-7D**, alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye fixation agents, in printing of polyamide carpets)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

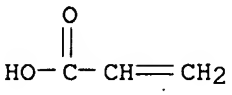


L24 ANSWER 38 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Color-yield improving agents
IT **79-10-7D**, 2-(polyfluoroalkyl)ethyl **esters**, polymers with thioglycerol, acryloyl chloride and polyalkylene **glycol methacrylates**
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, color-yield improving agents, for polyester fibers)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

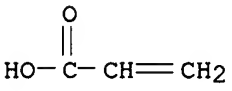


L24 ANSWER 39 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Finishing of dyed fabrics for deep shades
IT **79-10-7D**, C6-18 perfluoroalkylethyl **esters**, polymers with **thioglycol**, acryloyl chloride, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and polypropylene **glycol methacrylate**
RL: USES (Uses)
(graft, finishes, for dyed polyester fabrics)

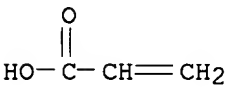
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



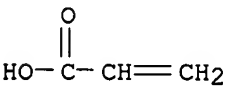
L24 ANSWER 40 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Composition for printing natural or synthetic textile material
IT **79-10-7D**, C4-10 alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(thickeners, for printing pastes contg. titanium tetrabutoxide)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 41 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Composition for heat-transfer printing of textiles from polyester, polyamide, and triacetate fibers
IT **79-10-7D**, alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and .alpha.-unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(disperse dye compns. contg., for transfer printing on textiles)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 42 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Composition for printing textiles from natural and synthetic fibers
IT **79-10-7D**, C4-10 alkyl **esters**, polymers with diethylene **glycol methacrylate** and .alpha.-unsatd. acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(thickening agents, for textile printing paste)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 43 OF 43 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Polyurethanes, polyureas, and polyurethane polyureas
IT **54533-17-4P**
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**
(prepn. of)
RN 54533-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,2-bis[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)